The Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

B. F. McNEIL, Editor and Proprietor. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1864. Vol. 37: No. 24.

The Bedford Inquirer

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Every Friday Morning on Juliana Street,

OPPOSITE THE MENGEL HOUSE,

BEDFORD, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.

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$1.75 a year if paid strictly in advance,

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U. H. AKERS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. Military claims speedily collected. Office on Juliana Street, two doors north of the Inquirer Office.
April 1, 1864—tf.

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Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
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Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House.
April 1, 1864.—tf.

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Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care Collections made on the shortest notice.
Having, also, been regularly licensed to prosecute Claims against the Government, particular attention will be given to the collection of Military claims of all kinds; Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Loans, &c.
Bedford, apr. 8, 1864—tf.

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And agent for procuring arrears of Pay and Bounty money. Office on Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.
April 1, 1864—tf.

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Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House.
April 1, 1864—tf.

JOHN MAJOR,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY.

Collections and all business pertaining to his office will be attended to promptly. Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also settling up partnerships and other accounts.
April 1, 1864—tf.

JNO. MOWER.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

BEDFORD, PA.,
April 1, 1864.—tf.

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WILL promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Money advanced on Judgments, Notes and other Claims. Has for sale Town Lots, in Tatesville, and S Joseph,s on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land in quantities to suit purchasers.
Office opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.
apr. 15, 1864—10 m.

RUPP, SHANNON, & CO., BANKERS,

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BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange, transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected, and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold.
G. W. RUPP, O. E. SHANNON, F. BENEDICT.
apr. 15, 1864—tf.

PHYSICIANS, &C.

I. N. BOWSER,

DENTIST.

Permanently located in Woodberry, will carefully and punctually attend to all operations entrusted to his care.—Teeth inserted from one to an entire sett, in the latest and most approved style, and at rates more reasonable than ever before offered in this section of country. *Call and see specimens of work. All operations warranted.*
Woodbury, April 1, 1864.—tf.

DR. B. F. HARRY,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
April 1, 1864—tf.

C. N. HICKOK

DENTIST.

OFFICE IN BANK BUILDING,

BEDFORD, PA.

April 1, 1864.—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.

Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana Street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office.
April 1, 1864—tf.

DANIEL BORDER.

PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL,

Bedford, Pa.

Watchmaker & Dealer in Jewelry, Spectacles, &c

HE KEEPS ON HAND A STOCK OF FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, SPECTACLES OF Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens.
He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.
apr. 8, 1864—zz.

HOTELS.

THE MENGEL HOUSE.

THREE DOORS NORTH OF THE PUBLIC SQUARE, JULIANA ST

Bedford, Pa.

THIS HOUSE so well known to the traveling public, continues under the charge of Isaac Mengel. He spares no pains to supply the wants and comfort of all who favor him with their patronage. His table is spread with the best the market affords. His chambers are handsomely furnished. A convenient stable is attached to the House, attended by careful hostlers.
apr. 8, 1864—zz.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.

April 29th, 1864.—ft.

UNION HOTEL.

VALENTINE STECKMAN, PROPRIETOR.

West Pitt Street, formerly known as the Globe Hotel.—The public are assured that he has made ample arrangements to accommodate all that may favor him with their patronage. A splendid Livery Stable attached.

REMARKS OF HON. GEORGE W. HOUSEHOLDER.

Discussion on the bill authorizing the State to assume the local debts incurred by giving bounties to volunteers.

HARRISBURG, Friday, April 15, 1864.

SENATE.—Mr. LOWRY. Mr. Speaker, we have had two bills before us this session, which, when they first came up, were denominated respectively as sisters. I think sir, that those sisters, at the time they were introduced in this chamber, came in with very bad characters indeed.

Now, sir, I am opposed to the bill under consideration, because it is not, in my judgment, an honest bill. It does an outrageous injustice to many districts in this Commonwealth, giving a premium to those who stay at home, and taxing those who have already put their hands into their pockets and paid their neighbors for going to the war.

We have heard a dissertation from the Senator from Tioga as to what we should do. I am not prepared to answer his speech fully; but I say upon general principles that the whole system of bounties has been pernicious to the successful prosecution of this war. The matter should have been left entirely to the General Government; and if she had prohibited the giving of local bounties everywhere, and given a reasonable bounty herself, I am inclined to think that that would have been the wisest thing.

The Senator on my right (Mr. Wilson) is desirous of shifting the load from off his own shoulders to those of his posterity; but when we come to look for his posterity they are nowhere to be found. [Laughter.]

Mr. HOUSEHOLDER. Mr. Speaker, I had not intended to say a word on this subject; but the manner in which this bill is evidently about to be treated precludes the necessity of my making any lengthy remarks.

The Senator from Erie, singularly enough, wishes to kill this bill by an indefinite postponement. He does not desire this bill to come before us, and be considered properly upon its merits. He appears to assume that it is unfair and unjust to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and that her people would not tolerate the assumption of this indebtedness by the State. I hold, sir, that the contrary is the fact. I contend that this bill contemplates justice alone, and metes out equal and exact justice to all sections of this glorious Commonwealth; and I think that if the Senate will grant me their attention for a moment, I can show from authentical calculation that such is the fact.

I would ask the Senator from Erie, and other Senators who have spoken upon this bill, if we do not propose not only to assume the reimbursement of these moneys, but also to make those bounties exactly equal in all sections of the State, so that the wealthy together with the poorer counties will be enabled by the aid and assistance of the State to fill their quotas, and avoid the conscription throughout the entire State. Is that injustice? Do you wish to utterly and entirely depopulate certain sections of this State, as you would certainly do if such superior inducements were held out by the more wealthy counties? I conclude, sir, that this would be the necessary result; and if the Senator from Erie will but consider, he can come to no other reasonable conclusion. I think, sir, that if the Senator had consulted his constituents generally, rather than the single one who called upon him, as he says, he would have found that they were in favor of this bill. In my opinion, sir, it is for the best interests of his constituents, and those of other Senators who have spoken in opposition to it.

I have made a few calculations on this subject, which I will offer to the Senate for their careful consideration. It will fully demonstrate the great disparity between the several sections of this Commonwealth, and the unjust discrimination in favor of the more wealthy counties. I have arranged the counties alphabetically, with their respective number of taxables, and the assessed valuation according to the report of the revenue commissioners of last summer, and the average assessed wealth of each taxable in the respective counties:

Counties.	*Taxables.*	*Valuation*	*Per Taxable.*
Adams	6,195	$5,138 390	$767
Allegheny	39,298	27,029 346	687
Armstrong	7,409	3,027,873	425
Beaver	6,534	4,193,514	641
Bedford	5,902	5,847,170	651
Berks	23,610	22,916,847	1,060
Blair	6,598	4,900,758	742
Bradford	10,562	6,207,755	591
Bucks	15,945	19,298,116	1,210
Butler	9,021	5,211'665	577
Cambria	5,913	2,664,268	450
Cameron	625	313,521	601
Carbon	5,138	2,938,268	569
Chester	16,519	24,274,287	1,469
Centre	7,374	4,450,872	603
Clarion	4,743	2,757,589	581
Clinton	4,087	3,066,593	750
Clearfield	4,368	1,626,046	372
Columbia	6,309	3,260,302	516
Crawford	12,458	6,544,076	522
Cumberland	10,230	12,285,698	1,103
Dauphin	11,389	12,529,140	1,101
Delaware	7,234	10,137,813	1,401
Erie	11,654	7,055,519	605
Fayette	8,431	5,327,852	633
Franklin	9,258	13,817,825	1,385
Fulton	2,031	1,384,145	680
Forest	166	175,261	1,055
Greene	5,850	3,129,672	535
Huntingdon	7,698	4,750,792	569
Indiana	6,742	3,872,430	574
Jefferson	3,860	1,838,359	475
Juniata	3,565	2,944,095	825
Lancaster	27,568	45,863,707	1,310
Lawrence	5,404	3,531,705	653
Lebanon	7,146	9,474,526	1,339
Lehigh	12,843	10,554,962	755
Luzerne	20,568	13,287,885	647
Lycoming	8,637	4,906,862	569
Mercer	8,742	4,906,862	561
M'Kean	1,640	827,514	504
Mifflin	4,11	4,015,562	979
Monroe	4,150	1,597,550	384
Montgomery	18,057	19,496,322	1,150
Montour	3,515	1,926,471	545
Northampton	12,412	14,381,073	1,150
Northumberland	7,619	5,626,728	739
Perry	5,528	3,537,648	635
Philadelphia	119,432	182,786,221	1,530
Pike	1,733	762,493	464
Potter	2,861	1,024,209	368
Schuylkill	19,432	21,219'370	577
Snyder	3,610	2,686,258	743
Somerset	5,160	2,995,006	580
Sullivan	1,170	416,097	355
Susquehanna	8,103	3,954,838	487
Tioga	8,426	2,927,187	247
Union	4,503	3,870,519	927
Venango	7,669	2,438,473	309
Warren	4,455	2,156,776	486
Washington	11,233	1,902,797	919
Wayne	1,894	1,092,787	286
Westmoreland	12,046	8,288,394	687
Wyoming	4,170	1,069,428	315
York	16,108	12,925,686	801
			$47,205

The number of counties being 66, makes a general average throughout the State, per taxable inhabitant thereof $715 22

It will thus be seen, Mr. Speaker, that while the calculation of the Senator from Berks (Mr. Clymer) may be in the main correct, yet the average number of taxables in his county is for above the average of the State of Pennsylvania, viz: twenty-one thousand six hundred and ten, while the assessed valuation of his county is twenty-two million nine hundred and eighteen thousand eight hundred and forty-seven dollars, as represented by the board of commissioners last summer, and the average valuation of the taxables of his county amounts to one thousand and sixty dollars. It will be seen that the average of this State is seven hundred and fifty dollars and twenty-two cents to each taxable. Of course, then, the richer counties are benefitted by the local bounties system, whilst the poorer sections are greatly injured; and what works the greatest injustice is the fact that these gentlemen from the wealthy counties go into the market, and buy up men from the poorer counties, and fill up their quotas—thus depopulating to a great extent certain sections that will necessarily be compelled to furnish their quotas by conscription, if the draft should be enforced. I know of one township in my district, with sixty-six of an enrolled population, has already furnished thirty-eight men to assist in filling the quotas of eastern counties of this State. Now, sir, suppose that a conscription is enforced, and she is compelled to furnish twenty-one men, her quota under the call for five hundred thousand, will she not be virtually deprived of all the able-bodied men in that township? And this is but one of the instances among a thousand in the eastern portion of this Commonwealth. Must we, therefore, be depopulated in that section, merely to gratify the ambition, to satisfy the avarice, of other counties?

Now, sir, if the wealthier counties of this State are able to raise their bounties easily, the contrary is the case with the poorer classes.

Permit me, Mr. Speaker, to give you a calculation of the quota of the several counties of this Commonwealth. Of some districts I have been unable to get the exact amounts from the Provost Marshal of the State. I have obtained but two, which I will read:

"The 16th District, under the call for 500,000 men, must furnish for her quota 228-1000 of her enrolled population, whilst the 9th District is only required to furnish 206-1000 of her enrollment."

The reason for this difference I am able to determine.

Adams county, as her quota, would have to furnish 685 men, which, multiplied by 300, would make a bounty of $205,500, which, divided by the assessed valuation of the real and personal effects in the county, would require a tax of .04 per cent. on the entire amount to liquidate the debt.

Bedford—817 men at $300—$242,100. Equal to .06¼ per cent.

Franklin—1,079 men at $300—$327,700. Equal to .02½ per cent.

Fulton—233 men at $300—$69,900. Equal to .05 per cent.

Lancaster—3,360 men at $300—$1,008,000.—Equal to 02¾ per cent.

Somerset—695 men at $300—$208,500. Equal to .07 per cent. nearly.

The facts then presented cannot fail to convince any unprejudiced mind of the justice of the bill now before this body, and the necessity of its passage, in order to save many portions of the State from absolute depopulation and destitution.

Mr. Speaker, the argument that I educe from these figures is that equal and exact justice is not done to various sections of this Commonwealth. While Lancaster county, for example, is required to pay two and three-quarters per cent. on her assessed valuation, and Franklin county two and one-half per cent., the county of Fulton, the county of Bedford and others, are required to raise a much larger sum in order to pay the required amount of bounties, provided they desire to relieve themselves from a draft.

Mr. Speaker, I do not desire to occupy the time of the Senate. I feel satisfied, from disposition shown by a majority of the Senators here, that they desire to defeat this bill, and therefore I will not go into a regular speech on this subject. Suffice it to say, that in my opinion great injustice will be done to many sections of this great Commonwealth if this bill is choked off in this manner; and I wish to record my vote against any such arbitrary exercise of power.

Mr. HOPKINS. Mr. Speaker, I believe the motion is to postpone indefinitly. I dissent entirely from the views expressed by several Senators in regard to the quotas. Now, sir, as far as that is concerned, to my mind it turns upon a single point, and that is whether the assessments throughout the Commonwealth are equal. I think, sir, it is no argument against this bill that wealthy counties would have to pay more tax than those of smaller means. If that, sir, were a good argument in this case, I submit whether it would not apply with equal force to our tax system. We pay a three mills tax now, and have been paying it for years upon the real and personal property of the Commonwealth. Ascertained in what way, sir? Ascertained upon the assessed value of the property of the respective counties. Well, sir, would it be just to require the county of Erie, or the county of Cameron, if you choose, to pay as much tax as the county of Berks or the county of Lancaster? Surely it would not. I maintain, sir, that the only equitable and just mode of taxation is for the State to tax property in proportion to its assessed value; and that would be precisely, as I understand it, the operation of this bill. I dissent, therefore, from the view expressed by several Senators—I believe my friend from Berks (Mr. Clymer) was one—that this bill is objectionable because some men would have to pay more tax than others.—Of course, as I have said, that is the case in regard to all taxation; but the only mode of taxation which has ever been recognized in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, is that which I have indicated—the tax being levied and collected in proportion to the assessed value of property. While I do not see that there would be injustice done to anybody in passing this bill, I am not prepared to vote for it. I do not understand whether it provides for reimbursing in all cases when money has been spent by individuals. I shall vote against the indefinite postponement in order that I may have an opportunity of examining it.

Mr. CLYMER. Mr. Speaker, I am convinced that to incorporate a provision of that kind upon this bill would be unjust and improper. I suppose there is not a Senator on this floor who has not subscribed, according to his means, in his own locality, to raise the money necessary to pay bounties to volunteers. This was doubtless done without the hope of having their subscriptions returned; but for us to pass a law by which the State should pay subscriptions of that kind would be, to say the least of it, a matter that would be considered voting money into our own pockets.

Mr. HOUSEHOLDER. Mr. Speaker, I do not suppose that the State would compel any of those gentlemen who have voluntarily subscribed to take back their money; and I presume that the State would compel those gentlemen to pay the bonds. The provisions of the bounty bill, sir, are general. It would relieve those townships, school districts, wards or boroughs; and as they would generally have a just claim, there would be no difficulty in giving them certificates of indebtedness by the State—the State thereby assuming the entire indebtedness.

Mr. ST. CLAIR. Mr. Speaker, do I understand that there is a resolution for indefinite postponement?

The SPEAKER. Yes, sir.

Mr. ST. CLAIR. Then, sir, I would merely say that I hope it will be voted down. I believe I cannot vote for the bill as it now stands; but I desire to say here, that from my experience and my researches in reference to the payment of local bounties to the soldiers, and the robbing of those soldiers by officers, I am prepared to offer, in a day or two, evidence abundantly to prove that this system of bounty paying is unjust to the soldier, and unjust and illegal to the taxpayer. If we can in some way or other, institute a Commonwealth bounty coming from the State, so far as I can see, it will obviate, to a great extent, the evils that have been experienced by the taxpayers and the soldiers. I hope that this bill will be killed by the vote for indefinite postponement. Let it come fairly before the Senate, and let us consider it deliberately, and then either vote it down or pass it.

I do hope, at all events, that this body will pass some bill which will take the place of the local bounty bill throughout this Commonwealth. I know, sir, that districts in this Commonwealth have paid from two hundred and fifty to three hundred dollars, intending that the man who had gone forth in defence of the institutions of his State and of the General Government, should receive this as a local bounty, and with no other view under heaven than that those noble men should receive all this money. but I will be prepared to show that, instead of this money being paid to them, they have been cheated out of a great part part of it. Now, sir, it becomes us as honest guardians of the interests of those brave men who are defending us, to see to it that in some way or other we put an end to the gross frauds that have been so extensively practised upon our soldiers.

I do not know whether this bill will be entirely satisfactory; but let us examine. It is nothing but fair that we should have it before us. It is unjust to the originators and the to friends of the bill to pass a resolution indefinitely postponing it, and in that way to defeat it.

Mr. FLEMING. Mr. Speaker, when this motion for indefinite postponement was first made, I had made up my mind to vote against it; but inasmuch as this discussion has taken place, I shall now vote in favor of it. When the bill of the Senator from Lycoming—which made provisions for the future, while being retrospective also in the matter of bounties—was before the Senate, I voted for it after it was so amended as to make it prospective only; for I considered that it was but proper and just that the State should assume the payment of bounties hereafter offered. But, sir, I am opposed to the bill now before the Senate, because it would give rise to a great deal of machinery and a great deal of unnecessary expense that ought to be avoided. It is easily seen that if this money were raised by taxation, and if the moneys raised by the local authorities should be refunded, it will give rise to expenses of a very great amount. It would scarcely amount to anything after the attendant expenses were defrayed. That is one great and serious objection that I have to this bill; though if the system of paying bounties by the State had been adopted in the first place, I believe it would have been wise and just.

The Senator from Bedford (Mr. Householder) argues that the taxes are unequal. But, sir, having gone into the system, and the money having been raised and disbursed, I must believe that it would only bring trouble upon the people to change the system now. I am therefore in favor of indefinite postponement. I was desirous that this question should have a fair and candid discussion; and as it has now been discussed for the second time, I think every Senator understands it.

Mr. HOUSEHOLDER. Mr. Speaker, I do not blame the Senator from Dauphin for favoring his own constituency. While the proportion to be paid by his constituency would be one thousand one hundred and one dollars per taxable, the average for the whole State is seven hundred and fifteen dollars and twenty-two cents, according to my calculation. But I must say that when Senators representing the poorer districts of this Commonwealth, whose valuation is below the average of the State, vote against the interest of their constituency, I cannot see how they can go home and face their constituents. On the other hand, I think that Senators representing even the wealthier portions of this Commonwealth should, in justice to their constituents who have disbursed money for this purpose, vote to have their money refunded, and let the tax come also upon those who have refused to contribute anything towards the raising of their quotas. The bill proposes that the State shall assume this indebtedness, and place a tax upon every citizens of this Commonwealth. The loyal men who gives of his substance readily, will thus bear his proportion of this expense, while the disloyal man will also be compelled to contribute his sharer I think, sir, that if Senators representing the wealthy portions of this commonwealth would look at it in the proper way, they would see that it is feasible, practicable, and just, not only to the poorer counties, but to them also. I hope, sir, that with such facts staring Senators in the face, they will do justice to this bill, and not condemn it without the proper examination.

Mr. CLYMER. Mr. Speaker, I merely desire in this connection, to show the Senator the fallacy of his position. He tells us that the high bounties in other parts of the State have drawn from his country nearly half the population liable to a draft, and that if a future draft should be inforced, it would take all the remaining portion to meet it. Now, sir, let us see what he proposes to do. The men who have left his county have been paid three hundred and fifty dollars in another county—perhaps in the county of Chester. What is passed cannot be undone. The county of Chester has got credit for those men; and if he throws this matter upon the State, he merely taxes his own county for men who have been credited to the county of Chester. I would suggest to the Senator that hereafter, if this bill become a law, and if the richer portions of the State, under the present bounty system, were to pay a bounty of three hundred dollars in addition, and men were taken from his county by that means, there would be no men left to be be drafted, and yet his county would be subjected to a tax for other portions of the State.

Mr. HOUSEHOLDER. I will explain. The Senator from Berks seems to understand my argument as applying only to my county. I am arguing in behalf of all those counties that are oppressed by reason of his preponderance; but I would say, if the State assumes the payment of three hundred dollars to each person who will volunteer, there would be this advantage to those who have raised their quotas under the call: they would be enabled to get their men. If they could not furnish them themselves, the men would still be obtained from some other county, thus relieving the State from the unpleasantness of being subjected to a draft; while in many sections of this Commonwealth in which the conscription must necessarily be enforced under the present law, unless the President orders differently, there would be a greater chance if it were publicly known throughout those sections that the State gave three hundred dollars bounty towards raising the men necessary to fill their quotas.

On the motion for indefinite postponement.

The yeas and nays were required by Mr. HOUSEHOLDER and Mr. WILSON, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs Bucher, Champneys, Clymer, Connell, Donovan, Dunlap, Fleming, Glatz, Hogh, Kinsey, Lamberton, Latta, Lowery, M'Sherry, Montgomery, Reilly, Ridgeway, Smith, Stein and Wallace—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Beardslee, Graham, Hopkins, Householder, Johnson, M'Candless, Nichols, St. Clair, Turrell, Wilson, Worthington and Penney, *Speaker*—12.

So the motion was agreed to.

During the call

Mr. GRAHAM said. While I am opposed to the bill, and shall vote against it when it comes before the Senate, yet I am willing that it should come before the Senate properly for the purpose of amending it, and getting it in the shape in which he thinks it should be passed, I shall therefore vote *no*.

Mr. HOPKINS. For the same reasons with the gentleman from Allegheny, I vote *no*.

From Thomas Jefferson's Notes On Virginia.

"It is difficult to determine on the standard by which the manners of a nation may be tried, whether "catholic" or particular. It is more difficult for a native to bring to that standard the manners of his own nation, familiarized to him by habit.

There must doubtless be an unhappy influence on the manners of our people, produced by the existence of slavery among us. The whole commerce between master and slaves is a perpetual exercise of the most boisterous passions, the most unremitting despotism on the one part, and degrading submissions on the other.

Our children see this, and learn to imitate it, for man is an imitative animal.

This quality is the germ of all education in him. From his cradle to his grave he is learning to do what he sees others do. If a parent could find no motive, either in his philanthropy or his self-love, for restraining the intemperance of his passion towards his slaves, it should always be a sufficient one that his child is present; but generally it is not sufficient.

The parent storms, the child looks on, catches the lineaments of wrath, puts on the same airs in the circle of smaller slaves, gives aloose to the worst of passions, and thus nursed, educated and daily exercised in tyranny, cannot but be stamped by it with idious peculiarities.

The man must be a prodigy who can retain his manners and morals undepraved by such circumstances; and with what execration should the statesman be loaded who, permitting one half of the citizens thus to trample on the rights of the other, transforms those into despots and these into enemies, destroys the morals of the one part and the *armor patriæ* of the other.

For if a slave can have a country in this world, it must be any other in preference to that in which he is born to live and labor for another; in which he must lock up the faculties of his nature, contribute as far as depends on his individual endeavors to the evanishment of the human race, or entail his own miserable condition on the endless generations proceeding from him.

With the morals of the people their industry also is destroyed. For in a warm climate, no man will labor for himself who can make another labor for him. This is so true, that of the proprietors of slaves a very small proportion indeed are ever seen to labor.

And can the liberties of a nation be thought secure when we have removed their only firm basis, a conviction in the minds of the people that these liberties are of the gift of God—that they are not to be violated but with his wrath? Indeed I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just; that his justice cannot sleep forever; that considering numbers, nature and natural means only, a revolution of the wheel of fortune, an exchange of situation is among possible events. The Almighty has no attribute which can take sides with us in such a contest.

But it is impossible to be temperate and pursue this subject through the various considerations of policy, of morals, of history natural and civil.

We must be contented to hope they will force their way into every one's mind. I think a change already perceptible, since the origin of the present revolution. The spirit of the master is abating—that of the slave rising from the dust, his condition mollifying, the way, I hope, preparing under the auspices of heaven, for a total emancipation, and that this is disposed in the order of events, to be with the consent of those masters, rather than by their extirpation."—*Thomas Jefferson.*

From the Baltimore American.

AFFAIRS IN REBELDOM.

From Richmond Papers.

We are indebted to Captain Brinton for copies of the Richmond papers to Saturday last, the 28th instant. We select the following:

The rebel Congress are discussing a motion to adjourn on the 1st of June, but the Virginia members are strenuously opposing the adjournment, accusing members of cowardice, and insinuating a desire on the part of those who favor the motion get away from the beleaguered city. The further discussion of the motion was postponed to the 28th.

Brigadier General Winder has been relieved by order of General Bragg, from the command of Richmond, and ordered to report to General Beauregard, with Headquarters to Goldsboro,' N. C. The Department of Richmond and Henrico remains in full control of General Ransom.

Condition of General Longstreet.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 28th, says, "We are glad to be able to state, upon the authority of his medical director, that General Longstreet has so far recovered from the wound he received in the battle of the Wilderness, that he expects to take the field in about three weeks."

The Housatonic Destruction.

A letter from M. M. Gray, Captain in charge of torpedoes, dated Charleston April 29, addressed to Major General Maury, published in the Richmond *Sentinel*, thus settles the fate of Lieutenant Dixon and crew, whose torpedo vessel sunk the Honsatonic off Charleston Bar in February last:

"Since that time no information has been received of the torpedo boat or the crew. I am of opinion that the torpedo being placed at the bow of the boat, she went into the hole made in the Housatonic by the explosion of the torpdo, and did not have power sufficient to back out, and subsequently sunk with her."

The Old Dominion.

The Rebel Congress has adopted a series of resolutions declaring that in "no event will this Government consent to a division or dismemberment of the State of Virginia, but will assert and maintain her jurisdiction and sovereignty to the utmost limits of her ancient bounderies, at any and every cost."

The Richmond papers claim a constant series of victories, "handsome repulses," &c., both in Virginia and Georgia. The word "reverse" has no place in the Rebel vocabulary at present.

Scarcity of Food.

[From the Richmond Examiner, May 26.]

Besides the resident population of Richmond, the number of people in the city has been increased by the addition of many sick and wounded in the hospitals and in private lodgings, and the presence of large bodies of troops, creating an active demand for all king of food, especially vegetables. It behooves every one, therefore, who has anything of the kind to spare to send it at once to this city. Let not the smallness of the quantity prevent its being sent, for if many persons forwarded small amounts of vegetalbes, meat, poultry, &c., the aggregate will be large. There is hardly a farmer in the neighborhood of the railroads and highways leading to Richmond who cannot spare some one article of food which would meet with a ready sale at high prices in our markets, benefiting the producer pecuniarily at the same time that it would add to the comfort and health of the consumer.

Gloomy Condition of Richmond.

[From the Richmond Examiner, May 26.]

Grand, gloomy, peculiar and unruffled as the bosom of Jehova, after a simoon, the city continued on yesterday to demonstrate its placidity under the difficulties inflicted its patience by the powers that be. *The stores remained shut up.—Male and female institutions of learning, whose tutors could bear muskets, remained closed. The families of poor militiamen continued to mingle anathemas and tears with their borrowed crusts.*—The markets presented a miserable array of "something to eat," and the extortioners, out of the service, continued to swell their profits, and bless the wisdom of those in authority. *Vicksburg, bombarded in front and rear, cut off from all the world, and languishing under her severest trials, presented no such sepulchral picture as Richmond does to-day.* The people have grown sick of the wrongs inflicted upon them within the brief space of a few weeks, *and be sure that they will treasure them up.*

Affairs in Georgia.

The Atlanta *Confederacy* sums up the movements of Gen. Sherman in Georgia, as follows:

"The impression is general now that Johnston will hurl his forces upon the enemy at some point between his present line of battle and the Etowah river, upon the result of which, with our knowledge of that army and its great commander, we are willing to stake our hopes of independence."

A letter from Atlanta says that a general engagement will soon take place, and adds:

Our wounded who came down from the front represents that our troops are in the best of spirits, and confident of success when the decisive fight takes place. They say that Johnson knows what he is about, and that the Yankees will find out when the proper time comes.

All of the relief committees have been ordered from this city to the front. This looks as if Johnson contemplated to commence his work soon.

The Swamp Angel and Cumming's Point Batteries.

The Charleston Courier says:

It has frequently been asked, "What is the difference between the Cummings' Point Batteries and the Swamp Angel?" A mathematical friend, who has taken some pains to measure the distances on a map, shows that the Cummings' Point batteries are a half a mile nearer to the eastern portion of the city, and a quarter of a mile to the western portion.

The Georgia Rebels Fleeing to Atlanta.

[From the Richmond Examiner, May 26.]

ATLANTA, May 25—Westward and eastward, to Columbus, the harmless people of Northern Georgia are crowding into this city to await the issue of the impending struggle between our army and the Federal. The Relief Committde here are pouring out everything that can be obtained for their sustenance, *and call now to the people of Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina, to aid and help them. Immediate, instance help is needed in clothing for women and children, bacon, salt meats, fish, meal and corn.* These things can be delivered to the agent of the express company, addressed to J. W. Duncan, President of Relief Committee, Atlanta. They also need information as to where any number of destitute females can find shelter and food. Will the press please publish these and aid in the matter?

Two press reporters came from the army this evening. *Their intelligence is mostly of a character which prudence requires should be withheld from publication.*

Further movements looking to a secure base for the army have been completed.

The alarm in this city has in a great measure subsided. Several days may elapse before a general engagement takes place.

DECLARATION OF THE OLD SCHOOL PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON THE SUBJECT OF SLAVERY.

In the opinion of the General Assembly the solemn and momentous circumstances of our times, the state of our country and the condition of our church, demand a plain declaration of its sentiments upon the question of slavery in view of its present aspects in this country.

From the earliest period of our church the General Assembly delivered unequivocal testimonies upon this subject, which it will be profitable now to reaffirm.

In the year 1787, the Synod of New York and Philadelphia, in view of movements then on foot looking to the abolition of slavery, and highly approving of them, declared that "inasmuch as men introduced from a servile state to a participation of all the privileges of civil society, without a proper education, and without previous habits of industry, may be in many respects, dangerous to the community, therefore they earnestly recommend to all the members belonging to their communion to give those persons, who are at present held in servitude, such good education as to prepare them for the better enjoyment of freedom." * * * * "And finally they recommend it to all their people to use the most prudent measures consistent with the interest and state of civil society in the countries where they live, to procure eventually the final abolition of slavery in America.

In 1795, the General Assembly "assured all the churches under their care that they view with the deepest concern any vestiges of slavery which may exist in our country."

In 1815 the following record was made: "The General Assembly have repeatedly declared their cordial approbation of these principles of civil liberty which appear to be recognized by the federal and state governments in these United States. They have expressed their regret that the slavery of the Africans and of their decendants still continue in so many places, and even among those within the pale of the church, and have urged the Presbyteries under their care to adopt such measures as will secure, at least to the rising generation of slaves, within the bounds of the church, a religious education, that they may be prepared for the exercise and enjoyment of liberty when God in his Providence may open a door for their emancipation."

The action of the General Assembly upon the subject of slavery in the year 1818 is unequivocal, and so well known, that it need not be recited at length. The following extracts, however, we regard as applicable to our present circumstances, and proper now to be reiterated:

"We consider the voluntary enslaving of one portion of the human race by another as a gross violation of the most precious and sacred rights of human nature, as utterly inconsistent with the law of God, which requires us to love our neighbor as ourselves, and as totally irreconcilable with the spirit and principles of the Gospel of Christ which enjoins "that all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." Slavery creates a paradox in the moral system: it exhibits rational, moral and accountable beings in such circumstances as scarcely to leave them the power of moral action. It exibits them as dependent on the will of others, whether they shall receive religious instruction; whether they shall know and worship the true God; whether they shall enjoy the ordinances of the Gospel whether they shall perform the duties and cherish the endearments of husbands and wives, parents and children, neighbors and friends; whether they shall preserve their chastity and purity, or regard the dictates of justice and humanity. Such are some of the consequences of slavery—consequences not immaginary, but which connect themselves with its very existence."

"From this view of the consequences resulting from the practice, into which Christain people have most inconsistently fallen, of enslaving a portion of their brethren of mankind, it is manifestly the duty of all Christians, who enjoy the light of the present day, when the inconsistency of slavery, both with the dictates of humanity and of religion, has been demonstrated and is generally seen and acknowledged, to use their honest, earnest and unwearied endeavors to correct the errors of former times and as speedily as possible to efface this blot on our holy religion and to obtain the complete abolition of slavery throughout Christendom, and if possible throughout the world."

They earnestly exhorted those portions of the church where the evil of slavery had been entailed upon them, to continue, and, if possible, to increase, their exertions to effect a total abolition of slavery, and suffer no greater delay to take place to this most interesting concern than a regard to public welfare truly and indespensibly demands; and declare "that our country ought to be governed in this matter by no other consideration than an honest and impartial regard to the happiness of the injured party, uninfluenced by the expense or inconveninece which such a regard may involve;" warning "all who belong to our denomination of Christians against unduly extending this plea of necessity; against making it a cover for the love and practice of slavery, or a pretence for not using efforts that are lawful and practicable to extinguish this evil."

Such were the early and unequivocal instructions of our church. It is not necessary too minutely to inquire how faithful and obedient to these lessons and warnings those to whom they were addressed have been. It ought to be acknowledged that we have all much to confess and lament as to our shortcomings in

come, in the providence of God, when it is His will that every vestige of human slavery among us should be effaced, and that every Christian man should address himself with industry and earnestness to his appropriate part in the performance of this great duty,

Whatever excuses for its postponement may heretofere have existed, they will no longer avail. When the country was at peace within itself, and the church was unbroken, many consciences were perplexed in the presence of this great evil, for the want of an adequate remedy. Slavery was so formidably intrenched behind the ramparts of personal interests and prejudices, that to attack it with a view to its speedy overthrow appeared to be attacking the very existence of the social order itself, and was characterised as the inevitable introduction of an archy, worse in its consequences than the evil for which it seemed to be the only cure. But the folly and weakness of men have been the illustration of God's wisdom and power. Under the influence of the most incomprehensible infatuation of wickedness, those who were most deeply interested in the perpetuation of slavery, *have taken away every motive for its further toleration.* The spirit of American slavery, not content with its defenses, to be found in the laws of the States, the provisions of the federal constitution, the prejudices in favor of existing institution, and the fear of change, has taken arms against law, organized a bloody rebellion against the national authority, made formidable war upon the federal Union, and in order to found an empire upon the corner stone of slavery, threatens not our only existence as a people, but the annihilation of the principles of free Christian Government; and thus has rendered the continuance of negro slavery incompatible with the preservation of our own liberty and independence.

In the struggle of the nation for existence against this powerful and wicked treason, the highest executive authorities have proclaimed the abolition of slavery within most of the rebel States, and decreed its extinction by military force. They have enlisted those formerly held as slaves to be soldiers in the national armies. They have taken measures to organise the labor of the freedmen, and instituted measures for their support and government in their new condition. It is the President's declared policy not to consent to the reorganization of civil government within the seceded States upon any other basis than that of emancipation. In the loyal States where slavery has not been abolished, measures of emancipation, in different stages of progress, have been set on foot, and are near their consummation; and proposition for an amendment to the federal constitution, prohibiting slavery in all the States and territories, are now pending in the national Congress.—So that, in our present situation, the interests of peace and of social order are indentified with the success of the cause of emancipation. The difficulties which formerly seemed insurmountable, in the providence of God appear now to be almost removed. The most formidable remaining obstacle, we think, will be found to be the unwillingness of his human heart to see and accept the truth against the prejudices of habit and of interest; and to act towards those who have been heretofore degraded as slaves, with the charity of Christian principle in the necessary efforts to improve and elevate them.

In view, therefore, of its former testimonies upon the subject, the General assembly does hereby devoutly express its gratitude to Almighty God that He has overruled the wickedness and calamities of the repellion, so that He has worked out a deliverance of our country from the evil and guilt of slavery; its earnest desire for the extirpation of slavery, as the root of bitterness from which has sprung rebellion, war and bloodsed, and the long list of horrors that follow in their train; its earnest trust that the thorough removal of this prolific source of evil and harm will be speedy followed by the blessings of our Heavenly Father, the return of peace, union and fraternity, and abounding prosperity to the whole land; and recommend to all in our communion to labor honestly, earnestly and unwearidly in their respective spheres for this glorious consummation, to which human justice, Christian love, national peace and prosperity, every earthly religious interest, combine to pledge them.

The Methodist General Conference on the State of the Country

The report of the Committee on the State of the Country was taken up, read, and adopted. It closes with the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1. That in this hour of the nation's trial we will remember the President of the United States, all other officers of the government, and our army and navy, in never-ceasing prayer.

2. That it is the duty of the government to prosecute the war with all its resources of men and money till this wicked rebellion shall be subdued, the integrity of the nation renewed, and its legitimate authority shall be re-established, and that we pledge our hearty support and co-operation to secure this result.

3. That we regard our calamities as resulting from our forgetfulness to God, and from slavery, so long our nation's reproach, and it becomes us to humble ourselves and forsake our sins as people, and hereafter, in all our laws and acts, to honor God.

4. That we will use our efforts to make such a change in the Constitution of our country as shall recognize the being of God, our dependence on him for prosperity, and also his word as the foundation of civil law.

5. That we regard slavery as abhorrent to the principles of our holy religion, humanity, civilization, and that we are decidedly in favor of such an amendment to the Constitution, and such legislation on the part of the states, as shall prohibit slavery or involuntary servitude, except for crime, throughout all the states and territories of the country.

6. That while we deplore the evils of war that have filled our land with mourning, we rejoice in the sublime manifestations of benevolence it has developed, as seen in the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, and in the associations formed to aid the vast multitudes who have recently become freemen, and that we pledge to these institutions our hearty co-operation and support.

Concentration.

A dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, from Meadow Bluffs, West Virginia, states that General Crooks' command has started on its second exepidtion, this time, it is believed, to join the Army of the Potomac.—It is also announced that General Hunter, in command of Sigel's army, is moving in the same direction, while the Army of the Northwest, under General Pope, it is said, is on the way to reinforce the Army of the Potomac. All these movements show that concentration is now the order of the day, and that the strength to overthrow the Rebellion is to be found in the union of our armies. General Grant will soon have an army which it will be impossible for Lee, with all the forces in the South at his command, to resist, and short work will be made of the siege of Richmond. This concentration, we apprehend, is the true principle of determined, vigorous warfare. It gives strength, and strength under the command of such a General as Grant must bring victory, as surely as effect allows cause.

General A. J. Smith with his command, it is also said, is *en route* for Chattanooga, perhaps to reinforce Sherman, while at the same time the latter is being strengthened from every available source. The Rebels are no doubt pursuing the same policy, and in a very short time the contending forces on both sides will be massed at the two great objective points of the campaign, Richmond and Atlanta, and the defeat of the Rebels at both places will be Waterloo defeats.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

HONOR TO GENERAL GRANT.

The New York Meeting---Letter from President Lincoln.

NEW YORK, June 4, P. M.—The following letter from President Lincoln was read at the Grant meeting' in Union Square, this evening:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,
"WASHINGTON, June 3, 1864.

"Hon. F. A. Conkling, and others:

"*Gentlemen*—Your letter, inviting me to be present at a mass meeting of loyal citizens to be held at New York, on the 4th inst., for the purpose of expressing gratitude to Lieutenant General Grant for his signal services, was received yesterday. It is impossible for me to attend. I approve nevertheless, whatever may tend to strengthen and sustain General Grant and the noble armies now under his direction.

"My previous high estimate of General Grant has been maintained and heightened by what has occurred in the remarkable campaign he is now conducting. While the magnitude and difficulty of the task before him do not prove less than I expected, he and his brave soldiers are now in the midst of their great trial and I trust at your meeting you will so shape your good words that they may turn to men and guns, moving to his and their support. Yours, truly,

"A. LINCOLN."

The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

THE NOMINATIONS.

The People, through their representatives, in Baltimore, have presented ABRAHAM LINCOLN for re-election as President of the United States. This nomination is the result of a long settled and deliberate choice after a trial of Mr. LINCOLN four years as the chief officer of the nation. He is found to be capable, faithful and honest; devoted to his country's good. If the usual indications of of preference go for any thing, a majority of the people of this country demand the re-election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. He has been surrounded with difficulties such as no President, or all the Presidents put together, have had to encounter.—The events that he has had to deal with are new to the history of this country, nor is a parallel found for them in the history of any other country. He has constantly been called to act in the most serious and weighty affairs, without the light of precedent. Never have such great and difficult and various relations been dealt with by one man.—And now the judgement, of the men who placed him at the head of affairs, after the severest ordeal that ever public man passed through, is that he deserves well of his country. He has not been false to the interests of a great nation. He has not been tied down to the tenets or dogmas of any party. He has given himself up to the whole country, and if patriotism rules, the whole country will unite in securing his re-election.

ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee is the candidate for vice President. He is the choice of the people of Pennsylvania for this office. He will add greatly to the strength of the ticket in this State. Mr. JOHNSON has been from the outset a thorough going Union man, thwarting the schemes of the Secessionists in Tennesse headed by Gov. Harris. He has been faithful among the faithless.

Thus the political campaign opens under tried and trusted leaders. The issue and the only real issue of this campaign is, "our whole country." Let the Union men of Bedford county arouse themselves. Our county should be redeemed. And it will be if the work is at once entered upon with energy and activity.

THE Board of Enrollment will commence its settings for Bedford county at the Court House on the 24th of June and continue in session until the 8th of July.

THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION, made up of the loose ends and mal-contents of half a dozen parties has made a nomination. J. C. Fremont, of New York city, for President, John Cochran, of New York city, for Vice President. They have both accepted. Fremont has resigned his commission in the army.

THE GETTYSBURG STAR.—The *Star* and Banner of Gettysburg comes to us in a new dress and very much improved in appearance. The "Star and Banner" is dropped and "The Gettysburg Star" placed at the head instead. The *Star* is now printed on a power press, and is among the best country papers in the state. The Star has earned its prosperity by the ability and enterprise shown in its management.

A NEW PAPER IN BEDFORD.—David Over is circulating subscription lists for a new paper in Bedford. A number of Democrats are giving him aid and encouragement, in hopes of creating a division in the Union party. They say they cannot spned money to a better purpose, as it "is bringing water to their mill." John Cessna is supposed by parties who understand his tactics, to be as near the bottom of the matter as any other man.—How the regular Democracy are to receive any advantage from co-operating with John Cessna, seems rather a mystery, considering the relations of Mr. Cessna toward the Democratic party in this county for some time past. Is Mr. Cessna going to swallow the Democratic party, or is the Democratic party going to swallow Mr. Cessna, or does Mr. Cessna propose to engineer the Union "Machine"? If he does, he will probably find several obstacles that will prevent smooth running. In the mean time no Union man who understands the movement touches the concern.

HIGH PRICE OF PRINTING MATERIAL.

THE high price of printing paper still continues, with the prospect of still further advance. So severely does this expense of printing newspapers press upon publishers, that, in the city of New-York they have combined to import their paper from Europe, which, it is stated, can be done at a saving of from two to four cents per pound—a saving of the very hightest consequence to publishers. This may possibly affect prices here slightly, but scarcely to a degree worthy of consideration. One thing, however, is clear, that unless there is a reduction in the price of paper and printing materials generally, no publisher whose circulation is in any way extensive, can continue to issue his journal at present prices. At the very lowest estimate, an advance in the price of subscription ought to be fifty per cent.; and the delay in making it must sensibly cripple many establishments. When it is considered that publishers suffer more than any other class of business people, in the general advance in price of everything except newspapers, the policy of adhering to old prices is as absured as it is suicidal.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

The expense of printing newspapers is nearly twice as much as it was three years ago. We shall however continue to publish the INQUIRER at the present rates. We rely upon increasing our business sufficiently to enable us to meet the increased expenses.

HON. ALEXANDER KING, of Bedford, has been appointed by the Governor, President Judge of the 16th judicial district to fill the vacancy, occasioned by the death of judge Nill. By general consent this is an appointment eminently fit to be made. Mr. King was proposed for the vacancy simultaneously by the members of the Bars of Franklin, Fulton and Somerset without distinction of party, and without application or suggestion of Mr. King or his friends in this place. Here the members of the bar without distinction of party united in an application to the Governor in favor of the appointment of Mr. King. The profession regard Mr. King as the most accomplished and thoroughly read lawyer in the district. He is known as a man of strong convictions, clear and quick perceptions, and unbending integrity.

THE DRAFT IN BEDFORD COUNTY.—The draft in this county operates with more than ordinary hardship. The deficiency is six hundred and sixty. More than this number have volunteered from this county since the last draft, and have been credited to other counties. The Democrats who are experiencing the hardships of the draft, must thank their own friends for it. A county bounty of one hundred and seventy-five dollars or two hundred dollars, would have saved Bedford County from the draft. The county commissioners were urged by good men of both political partiese, to rais the funds necessary to clear the county from the draft. The money could have been had at once without difficulty. But a few men of the "peace at any price" stamp controlled the commissioners. We do not believe the Democratic masses feel very warm just now towards the men who have taken possesion of the Democratic party in this county.

THE BOUNTY SYSTEM.—The Inquirer of this week contains a discussion upon the bill authorizing the State of Pennsylvania to assume the local debts incurred by giving bounties to volunteers. Our Senator Mr. Householder favors the assumption of the the local bounties by the state, and we think very justly. One of the greatest hardships of this war is the unequal working of the system local bounties. Philadelphia, Lancaster, and other rich communities can pay a thousand dollars easier than many counties in this state can pay a hundred. It seems clear that even handed justice and sound policy should induce the state to assume the payment of the bounties, making them equal throughout the commonwealth. If the war should be prolonged the state will be compelled to adopt some such system, unless the general goverument regulates the whole subject.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

OFFICIAL WAR BULLETINS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
June 4—10 A.M.

To Maj. Gen. Dix, New York:

Dispatches from Gen. Grant's Headquarters, dated 3 o'clock yesterday (Friday) afternoon, have just been received.

No operations took place on Thursday.

At half-past 4 o'clock this (Friday) morning Gen. Grant made an assault on the enemy's lines, of which he makes the following report:

We assaulted at 4-30 this morning, driving the enemy, within his intrenchments at all points, but, without gaining any decisive advantage.

Our troops now occupy a position close to the enemy, in some places within fifty yards, and are remaining. Our loss was not severe, nor do I suppose the enemy to have lost heavily. We captured over 300 prisoners, mostly from Breckinridge.

Another later official report, not from Gen. Grant, estimates the number of our killed and wounded at about 3,000.

The following officers are among the killed: Col. Hasbell, 36th Wisconsin; Col. Porter, 8th New York, heavy artillery; Col. Morris, 66th New York.

Among the wounded are Gen. R. O. Tyler, seriously; will probably lose a foot; Colonel M'Mahan, 16th New York: Colonel Byrness, 28th Massachusetts, probably mortally; Colonel Brooks, 53d Pennsylvania.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, June 6, 7 A. M.

To Major-General Dix:

We have despatches from General Grant's headquarters down to six o'clock last evening, which state that there had been no fighting during the day.

The enemy made an attack an Saturday night upon Hancock, Wright, and Smith, but were everywhere repulsed. Hancock's lines are brought within forty yards of the Rebel works.

The Rebels were very busy on Saturday constructing intrenchments on the west side of the Chickahominy at Bottom's Bridge, and toward evening threw a party across to the east side.

A despatch from General Sherman, dated yesterday afternoon, June 5, at 3:30, at Altoona Creek, states that "the enemy discovering us moving around his right flank, abandoned his position last night, and marched off.

"McPherson is moving to-day for Ackworth.—Thomas is on the direct Marietta road, and Schofield on his right.

"It has been raining hard for three days, and the roads are heavy. An examination of the enemy's abandoned line of works here shows an immense line of works, which I have turned less loss to ourselves than we have inflicted upon them.

"The army supplies of forage and provisions are ample."

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, June 6, 10 P.M.

Major General Dix, New York:

Despatches have been received from General Grant's Headquarters to-day, but they report only certain changes in the position of corps, and contemplated operations. They state that "everything is going on well."

The Chief Quartermaster of the Army reports a personal inspection of the Depot at White House—that it is in a most efficient state: all needful supplies on hand, and wagons to transport them easily to the army. The wounded are being brought in, and transports are not delayed a moment.

A despatch from General Sherman, dated 12 o'clock noon to-day, at Ackworth, says: "I am now on the railroad at Ackworth Station, and have full possession forward to within six miles of Marietta. All well.

No other military intelligence to-day.

(Signed,) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, June 7—10 A .M.

To Maj.-Gen. Dix, New York:

Despatches from Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, dated nine o'clock this morning, have been received.

An assault was made on Burnside about midnight and successfully repulsed. In the proceeding afternoon a hundred picked men of the enemy made a rush to find out what was the meaning of Hancock's advancing siege lines.—Nine of the party were captured and the rest killed or driven back.

Several letters have passed between General Grant and General Lee in respect to collecting the dead and wounded between the two armies. General Grant in the closing letter "regrets that all his efforts for alleviating the sufferings of wounded men left on the battle-field have been rendered nugatory."

Two Rebel officers and six men, sent out to search for the wounded of their commands, were captured in consequence of the enemy not delivering General Lee's letter until after the hour he named had expired. General Grant has notified General Lee that they were captured through a misunderstanding, and will not be held as prisoners of war, but will be returned.

No other military intelligence received.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON,
June 8, 10 P. M.

Major General Dix:

A dispatch dated yesterday, at 3 o'clock, P. M., has this evening been received from Gen. Sherman.

He reports that on Wednesday, June 1st, McPherson moved up from Dallas to the point in front of the enemy at New Hope church.

On Thursday, June 2d, Schofield and Hooker having been shifted to the extreme left, pushed forward towards Marietta. At the same time Stoneman's and Garland's cavalry were sent to Alatoona Pass, which they reached and held possession of.

These movements, the dispatch says, have secured that pass, which was considered a formidable one.

Movements are reported by the dispatch as in progress which are not proper now for publication.

Nothing has been heard from Gen. Grant since his dispatch at 7 o'clock yesterday, and telegraphic communication has been delayed by a violent storm on the Peninsula yesterday and last night, and cannot be re-established before some time to-morrow.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Destruction of a Steamer by Marmaduke's Forces---Rebels Marching on Duvall's Bluff.

CAIRO, June 3.—Marmaduke, who is reported in command of the Rebels, had twelve pieces of artillery, and captured and burned the steamer Lebanon, and carried the crew and passengers off.

The prisoners and boats from the the White river report the Rebels thick, but boats unmolested. A heavy force of Rebels is reported within twenty-five miles of Duvall's Bluff, marching on that place. They are supposed to number fifteen thousand.

The Rebel General Shelby captured the Dardanellas last Monday, taking two hundred prisoners. After the capture he crossed the Arkansas, and it was supposed he intended to strike the Little Rock Railroad.

Guerillas are reported active in Arkansas, and it appears to be the intention of the Rebels to force the Union troops to evacuate all the State except Little Rock and Helena. Jacksonville and Bartsville have been evacuated by our forces.

LATER FROM GEN. BUTLER.

Another Unsuccessful Demonstration of the Rebels.

FORT MONROE, June, 3, 5 P. M.—The steamer John A. Warner, Captain Cone, has arrived from Bermuda Hundreds. She reports that the enemy made a slight attacked on our breastworks at 9 o'clock last evening, but without effect, and retired.

A Rebel Lieutenant and thirty privates, who came into our lines yesterday, have arrived here on the Warner.

The enemy also attacked General Butler's lines above Bermuda Hundreds on Wednesday evening at 9 o'clock, and made a charge with the evident intention of capturing our Parrott guns, but were repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy. The fighting continued until near Thursday morning, when the enemy were driven back.—Our loss very light.

IMPORTANT RUMOR.

No Rebel Force at Charleston.

WASHINGTON, June 5, 1864.

It is rumored here that a few days ago Gen. Butler captured a letter containing the information that only one regiment of rebel soldiers had been left at Charleston, and that the Yankees, if they should come, could walk in almost without opposition, and that day before yesterday a rebel major had been captured by General Butler's forces, who stated that Secessionville was occupied by Yankees. Secessionville is regarded as the key to Charleston, and its possession would enable Gen. Foster to march upon the latter without encountering the forts.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 4, 1864.

A rebel major came into General Butler's lines at Bermuda Hundred yesterday, who says that the Union forces are at Secessionville and threatening Charleston. The commander has telegraphed the rebel authorities for reinforcements, saying that unless he receives them immediately Charleston is lost.

Details of Friday's Fight.

[Army Correspondence Associated Press.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OL THE POTOMAC,
June 4th—8 A. M.

Our cavalry were engaged nearly all day yesterday in the vicinity of Hawes' Store. The first attack was made on Hampton's Rebel command, which was badly defeated, with considerable loss. Afterwards they attacked Hill's left, on Totopatamy creek, assisted by the 2d New York, and drove one brigade out of their works and held the place an hour, and then withdrew. We now hold Hawes' Store.

General Wilson bivouaked last night between Bethesda Church and the Pamunky river, and has a strong position. Our loss was not heavy. Our total loss in yesterday's engagemedt was more severe than at first reported.

To-day our army has rested and nothing but artillery firing has occurred.

In the fight yesterday the Rebel line was as follows: Breckenridge occupied the right, and Beauregard next, Longstreet's corps the centre, and Ewell in the left, while Hill's corps was held in reserve. Their artillery firing was good at some points, two of our caissons being exploded by their shells and a number of men and horses killed and wounded at each.

FROM GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Particulars of the Recent Engagement.

CINCINNATI, June 5.—The *Commercial* has accounts from General Sherman's army up to the 31st ultimo. There was a sharp bloody fight on the 25th, between Hooker's corps and the Rebel General Hood's command, near Dallas. The battle began at 5 P. M. The Second Division, General Williams', drove the enemy from their first line of works for a distance of two miles. This division was soon relieved by the First and Third Divisions, Generals Geary's and Butterfield's, who advanced steadily under a terrible musketry fire, and proceeded within forty yards of a concealed battery, which opened upon them a sudden and murderous discharge of grape and canister. The First Division in this charge lost nine hundred men, but the battery was silenced and the enemy driven away. But few prisoners were taken on either side. Our loss was probably greater than that of the enemy, amounting to about one thousand five hundred men, but the substantial fruits of the day's work were a gain of two miles of ground, giving us a favorable position; two pieces of artillery captured, and a better arrangement of our line for subsequent operations.

On the 26th a general engagement was expected but McPherson's Corps did not come up. There was a good deal of skirmishing with artillery and musketry. Prisoners report that reinforcements had increased Johnsons's army to 70,000 men.

On the 27th there was a severe fight on the left. Hood's Division and Scribner's Brigade, of Johnson's Division, lost four hundred men. On the 29th the Rebels made a night attack, but were repulsed with heavy loss.

On the 31st Hooker and McPherson were moving their troops in the left of our position. Their right was resting on Dallas, and on the left near the railroad, eight miles from Alatoona.

CONGRESS.

MONDAY, May 30.

SENATE.—The bill to expedite the land claims in California was laid over. The Tax bill then came up. Some changes were made, and at half past 4 the Senate took a recess till 11 o'clock.

HOUSE.—The Select Committee on the subject of admitting Members of the Cabinet to seats on the floor of the House was continued during the present Congress. The Washington Monument Committee on the District of Columbia was instructed to inquire into the condition of the Washington National Monument Society, amounts collected, and sums expended, and its affairs generally. The House resumed the consideration of the resolution heretofore submitted by Mr. Rollins of Missouri concerning the objects of the war. Mr. Fernando Wood unsuccessfully sought to amend the resolution, but his motion was disagreed to. The House then, by a vote of 81 to 17, refered the resolution to the Committee on the Rebellious States.—Mr. Washburne, under the suspension of the rules, reported a bill from the Committee on commerce, appropriating $250,000 for the repair and preservation of the works for the benefit of commerce on the Lakes, and $100,000 for similar purposes on the seaboard.—The bill was passed. Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, moved a suspension of the rules in order to report a bill providing for the summary punishment of guerrillas. The House refused to suspend the rules by a vote of 79 to 42. Mr. English reported a bill, which was passed, extending the time fixed in the act of June, 1846, for commencing the construction of the Marquette and Ontonagon railroad, for which the public lands were at that period appropriated. The House then resumed the consideration of the Kentucky contested election case of McHenry against Yeaman. After debate the House, by a vote of 96 yeas against 26 nays, adopted the resolution declaring Mr. Yeaman entitled to retain his seat. On motion of Mr. Cole it was resolved that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire by what authority and under whose direction the Rebels are interpersed with the National soldiers throughout the various hospitals of Washington, and as to the comparative treatment of the rebel and Union soldiers in the hospitals. Mr. Lazear offered a long preamble, concluding with a resolution that the President be required to adopt measures for the suspension of hostilities between the North and South and an armistice, in order that in the mean time a Convention may be called of all the States, with a view to the restoration of the Union with their constitutional rights. Objection was made, when Mr. Lazear moved a suspension of the rules, pending which the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, May 31.

SENATE.—Mr. Foote presented the credentials of Mr. Baxter, Senator elect from Arkansas which were read and laid upon the table. Mr. Davis submitted resolutions to investigate the character of Gen. Butler, and wanted all summer to do it. No vote. The Internal Revenue bill came up, and some amendments were made.

HOUSE.—The House passed a bill in order to carry into effect Consular Conventions with France, Sardinia, and other nations. The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill authorizing the President to construct a military railroad from the Valley of the Ohio to East Tennessee, in such manner as may best serve the interests of the Government and insure the speedy completion. The bill was passed by 64 to 56. Mr. Stevens called up the bill incorporating the People's Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Company.—Also, giving alternate sections of land towards the construction of the line, which is to extend from Lake Superior to Puget's Sound by the Northern route; passed, 74 to 50. The House took up the bill proposing to the several States an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by the Legislature of three-fourths of said States, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of said Constitution, namely: "Neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude, except in the punishment of crime, of which the party shall be duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or in any place within their jurisdiction, and Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to carry the foregoing article into effect." Mr. Holman objected to the second reading, and the question occurred. "Shall the bill be rejected?" This was determined in the negative, by yeas, 55; Nays, 76. Mr. Wilson said it was not his intention to press the bill to a vote to-night; he would allow a reasonable time for debate. Mr. Morris addressed the House in favor of the passage of the bill. The House then took a recess.

WEDNESDAY, June 1.

The Senate was occupied in the consideration of the Revenue bill during the remainder of the session. Mr. Wilson offered an amendment, which was adopted, decreasing in certain cases the salaries of Assessors. Other amendments were adopted, one of them increasing the tax on fine-cut tobacco sold or delivered, loose, bulk, packages, papers, wrappers or boxes from thirty-five to forty-five cents. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The proceedings relative to the contested seat of Missouri resulted in the discharge of the committee from any further consideration on the subject, so Mr. King retains his seat. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, June 2.

SENATE.—The debate on the Tax bill was continued in the Senate. The following amendment to one hundred and second section was adopted: "Any person, firm, company or corporation, owning or possessing, or having the care or management of any railroad, canal, steamboat, ship, barge, canal boat or any other vessel, or of any stage coach or other vehicle engaged or employed in the business of transporting passengers or property for hire, or in transporting the mail of the United States, or of any canal, the water from which is sold and used for mining purposes, shall be subject to and pay a duty of two and a half per cent, upon their gross receipts: Provided that the duty imposed in this section shall not be charged upon persons or vessels exclusively engaged in carrying persons or property, or both, to and from any port in the United States to and from any foreign port." Subsequently ferries were included in this amendment.—The tax on express companies was decreased from three per cent. to two and a half. An amendment, laying an additional tax of two per cent. on the incomes of persons abroad who are citizens of the United States was also adopted. A motion to decrease the tax on gross amount of auction sales was rejected. The reading of the bill in Committee of the Whole was then completed, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The remainder of the session nearly was consumed in debate on the Tariff bill. The Senate bill to compensate the petty officers and seamen of the gunboats *De Kalb* for loss of clothing passed. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, June 3.

SENATE.—Mr. Howard reported back the bill to amend the act to facilitate commerce between the Atlantic and Pacific States, by telegraph or otherwise, with an amendment. The consideration of the Internal Revenue bill was then resumed as in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Howe offered various amendments relative to the machinery of the bill, which were adopted. Considerable debate ensued upon motion, pending, when the Senate, at 4:30 p. m., took a recess until 7 o'clock.

HOUSE.—Mr. Dawes reported a resolution allowing mileage and salary to Mr. McHenry of Kentucky and Mr. Birch of Missouri, who unsuccessfully contested the seats of Messrs. Yeaman and King. Tabled, 66 agaist 59. Mr. Stevens reported a bill making appropriations for sundry civil expendiures, the consideration of which was postponed until next Wednesday. The House passed the Senate bill amendatory of the law granting alernate sections of land to Michigan to aid in the construciion of railroads. On motion of Mr. Morril, all general debate on the tariff was ordered to cease in one minute. The House went into Committee on that subject. Several amendments were made, the bill occupying all the session until recess. After recess, Mr. Washburne reported a bill which was passed authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the Marine Hospital and grounds at Chicago, and with the proceeds of such sale purchase a more healthy and retired location. The House proceeded to consider the bankrupt bill. After some debate, the House took up the Senate bill to prohibit speculating transactions in gold and bullion. Mr. Hooper offered a substitute for the first section, and moved the previous question. Mr. Pendleton moved a call of the House. Disagreed to: 38 against 62. Mr. Mallory moved the House adjourn: lost. Mr. Pendleton moved to go into Committee on the Tariff bill, when the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, June 4

SENATE.—The House bill to provide for the payment of the Second Regiment, Third Brigade, Ohio Volunteer Militia, for the time they were actually in the service, without regard to irregularity in the muster, was passed. The bill to extend, for five years, the time for the reversion to the United States of lands granted by Congress to aid in the construction of a railroad from Per Marquette to Flint, &c, was passed. The bill to pay Wisconsin her five per cent, on the reserved public lands in her borders, coming up as unfinished business, was dismissed. The consideration of the Tax bill was then resumed, and continued until the House adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Garfield rose to a personal explanation. His language the previous night might be considered hasty, and as a reason for his earnestness of manner, he caused to be read several letters to show that there was an association in Cleveland to raise money to influence the passage of the Bankrupt Bill. His colleague, Mr. Spaulding, said he had no knowledge of such an association. No person in Cleveland, New York, or any other quarter, had approached him in the shape of promises of money or anything else to influence his conduct upon this subject. He challenged the universal world to produce such evidence. After considerable discussion as to Mr. Spaulding having accused Mr. Garfield of falsehood, Mr. Spaulding disclaiming any such intention, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff Bill. A number of amendments were made, after which the Committee rose and reported the bill, with the amendments, to the House. All the amendments were concurred in. The bill was passed by yeas 81, nays 26. The House then adjourned.

New Advertisements.

Notice to Tresspassers.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from TRESPASSING on the "Grove Farm," for the purpose of Hunting, Fishing, gathering Greens, Berries, or Passing through the enclosures.

may 20'64-3m. J. W. SLONAKER.

Notice.

THE undersigned having associated with himself in the Mercantile Business, his brother, SAMUEL D. WILLIAMS, gives notice that his Books are now ready for settlement. Persons having accounts standing thereon, will please call and settle the same without delay.

J. B. WILLIAMS.

Bloody Run, May 13, 1864-tf.

Going, Gone!

THE undersigned, having taked AUCTIONEER AND SALE LICENSE, is now ready to cry Sales on the most reasonable terms.

WILLIAM LASHLEY,
may6,'64-4m. Elbinsville, Pa.

Wanted.

500 CORDS CHESTNUT-OAK BARK.
[may13] S. & W. SHUCK.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief!!

PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS—A delicate and fragrant perfume distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

For sale at the Bargain Store of
G. R. & W. OSTER.

NEW GOODS
AT
THE BARGAIN STORE OF
G. R. & W. OSTER.

WE are now receiving a choice selection of Fancy & Staple Dry Goods, embracing all the new styles and shades of Prints from 16 cents up; Delains, Schallies, Alpacas, Bombazines, Mohair, Mozambiques, Black Silks, Victoria and Pacific Lawns, Cambric and Jackonet Muslins, Embroidered Collars and Sleeves in sets, Balmoral and Hooped Skirts, of the best make and latest styles.

SHAWLS AND HEAD NETS—New fabrics and designs for spring and summer. Embossed Wool Table Covers, Ginghams, Checks, Table Diaper, Tickings, Shirting Stripes, Cottonades, Sheeting and Shirting Muslins of all the standard marks, from 18 cents up. White Ballardvale, Red, Grey and Striped Shirting Flannels.

CLOTHS, Cassimers, Satinetts and Jeans. Carpet and Floor Oil Cloths. Ready made Coats and Vests for men and boys, cut and made in the best and most fashionable manner. *Very Cheap.*

HOSERY, Gloves, Scarfs, Neck Ties, Shirt Collars and Fronts. Cotton Yarn and Carpet Chain. Hats of every quality, style and color, from 12½ cents up.

BOOTS AND SHOES!—The largest and best assortment of Ladies, Misses and Childrens fine Calf, Goat, French Leather, English Kid, Morocco and English Lasting, Balmorals, Gaiters, Boots, Shoes and Buskins, in town, with and without heels—made to order. Call and see them; they speak for themselves.

GROCERIES.—Choice Coffee, extra fine Young Hyson, Imperial and Oolong Teas. Prepared and Essence of Coffee. A choice assortment of Sugar and Syrup, Rice, Chocolate, Spices, &c., &c.

CHEWING TOBACCO and Cigars of the choicest brands. Queensware, a full assortment.

HERRING and Mackerel by the barrel, half barrel or dozen; together with a great variety of other goods to which we call the attention of every body.

TERMS CASH, unless otherwise specified. All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

Bedford, May 6, 1864.

BANNVART'S TROCHES,

For the cure of Hoarseness, Throat Diseases, &c., are especially recommended to Ministers, Singers and persons whose vocation calls them to speak in public.

Read the following

TESTIMONIALS,

From some of our Eminent Clergymen.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 8th, 1864.

C. A. BANNVART—*Dear Sir:* I have used Brown's Bronchial Troches, Wistar's Lozenges and other preparations for hoarseness and Throat Troubles, and in comparison with them all, can cheerfully commend your own as a most admirable specific for public speakers and singers, in cases of Hoarseness, coughs and colds. I have found them serving in time of need most effectually.

Yours truly,
T. H. ROBINSON,
Pastor N. S. Presbyterian Church.

HARRISBURG, Jan., 1864.

TO C. A. BANNVART—*Dear Sir:* In the habit of speaking very frequently, and in places where the vocal organs are very much taxed, I have found the need of some gentle expectorant, and that want has been supplied in your excellent Troches. I consider them very far superior to any Lozenges that I have ever used, in removing speedily that huskiness of the voice arising from its too frequent use, and impairing the effectiveness of the delivery of public addresses. Yours, &c.,

JNO. WALKER JACKSON,
Pastor of the Locust Street Methodist Church.

TO C. A. BANNVART—*Dear Sir:*—Having used your Troches, I am free to say they are the best I have ever tried, and take great pleasure in recommending them to all persons afflicted with sore throat or huskiness of voice arising from public speaking or singing.

Yours, &c.,
G. G. RAKESTRAW,
Pastor of Ridge Avenue Methodist Church.

☞ I agree with Mr. Robinson as to the value of Bannvart's Troches. W. C. CATTELL,
Late Pastor of the O. S. Presbyterian Church.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
C. A. BANNVART & CO.,
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To whom all orders should be addressed.
Sold by Druggists everywhere.

April 29th, 1864.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S STATE PAPERS.

GOV. RAYMOND'S BOOK NOW READY.

HISTORY of the ADMINISTRATION
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APPENDIX.—Containing Interesting Letters and Documents never before published.

***This volume, prepared from *authorized and authentic* data, and, with the usual care and ability of its well-known author, HENRY J. RAYMOND, Esq., Editor of the New York *Times*, will not only prove very acceptable to the American public, but will also take its place at once as an

IMPARTIAL, TRUTHFUL AND STANDARD HISTORY OF
PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S ADMINISTRATION.

Every Message, Proclamation,

The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1864.

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER for the Campaign until after the Presidential Election, will be furnished for sixty cents in advance.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

A BOY WANTED.—An intelligent and industrious boy wanted at this office to learn the art of printing. Apply at once.
May 27, '64.-tf

Sick and Wounded Penna. Volunteers.

Information respecting Pennsylvania soldiers in the Hospitals of Philadelphia, may always be had by application to Jos. PARKER, chief of the Hospital Commission, at the rooms of the Young Mens Christion Association, No. 104 Chestnut street.

☞ The attention of the friends of Christianity is called to the dedication of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Tatesville, on the Bedford Railroad, on Sabbath next. Special trains from Hopewell and Bloody Run, and intermediate stations, will convey the people who wish to attend on that day, to and from the church.

CEMETERY MEETING.—There will be a meeting of all persons interested in the success of the Bedford Cemetery, held on the grounds on Wednesday morning the 15th inst., at 8 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of grading the unfinished part of the carriage way.—Each person is requested to bring a shovel or mattock. The co-operation of all in the town and surrounding country is requested.

TIRED OF WAITING.—Tuesday evening the up train was later than usual. The horses attached to the hack running from Bedford to the Mt. Dallas station waited a reasonable time for the train, and then cut loose, on their own account. They came through the whole distance (seven miles) as far as the watering trough near the Poor House, without accident or damage to hack or horses. The driver overtook them at the Poor House, watering at the accustomed trough.

BURGLARY.—The Hotel of Joseph Stoner, in Bloody Run, was entered by some villain on last Thursday night and quite a sum of money taken from the drawer and the pocket of the bar tender. The entrance was effected by removing a pane of glass from a rear window and unbolting the fastenings. In removing the glass the burglar cut his finger and he was traced by the marks of blood up stairs and into several rooms.

"CHEAP CORNER."—Mr. Farquhar is just in town from the city with an extensive supply of new goods. His stock of men's and boy's clothing is very large, and he offers them so cheap that nobody has any excuse for wearing their old clothes any longer. He has a large variety of summer goods of every style. The public and the rest of mankind are requested to take notice that he is going to sell his goods as cheap or a little cheaper than they can be bought elsewhere in the market.

LARCENY.—Three individuals stopped at the residence of a gentleman (whose name we did not learn) a few miles below Hancock, on last Thursday, and called for dinner. While the landlord was attending to his store and the landlady arranging some house matters, they stole $1100 from a drawer and left for parts unknown. They were traced to Tatesville, in this County, where they took the cars for Huntingdon. Mr. Gaither, the conductor, is under the impression that they have gone east, as he noticed them in a billiard saloon in Huntingdon a few minutes before the arrival of the express train going east on Friday night at 11 o'clock and did not see them afterwards.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE IN BEDFORD COUNTY.—The Mansion place of Cornelius Devore, dec'd, in Londonderry township, by C. Devore's Administrators, to Mr. Edwards of Cumberland, for the consideration of $12,000.

The mansion place of D. Henck, dec'd, in Cumberland Valley township, by Henck's Administrators, to Jacob Anderson, of the same township, for the consideration of $3,875.

Farm in the same township, by Josiah D. Boor, to Weaver B. Cessna, for $3000.

Iron Foundry in Bloody Run borough, by Baughmans to J. Felton for $3000.

Brick Hotel in same borough, by Capt. P. G. Mogret to Joseph Stoner for $3,150.

Tavern property in same borough, by N. & S. Peck, to Samuel Bottomfield for $1,600.

Brick house in same borough, by Rev. J. McIlheny, to Nicholas Peck, for $1,200.

The Woodberry Company.

A letter received from private Wm. H. H. Shimer, of Company C, 110th Regiment Penna. Volunteers, who is on detailed service at the Headquarters of Gen. Birney's Division, furnishes us with the loss of this Company in the late terrible battles. Shimer had been reported among the killed, but we are happy to hear that he "still lives."

KILLED.—Thos. Greenland, Albert Andrew, Jonathan Heltzel, David Thompson, Saml. Johnston.

WOUNDED, May 6.—G. W. Fishel, J. W. Smith, J. W. Castner, G. W. Olinger, John Beegle, F. M. Brumbaugh, A. Y. Hays, Clark Woodcock.

WOUNDED, May 12.—Simon B. Stonebrook, Thos. Livingston, James Ainsworth, Wm. Sweeny, Hilery Chilcote, Samuel Kinley, Wm. Spear, Saml. Fockler, Jos. Gaily.

MISSING.—Levi M. Bulger.

ATTEMPTED ARREST OF A DESERTER.—We are informed that an attempt was made by the deputy provost marshal from Somerset county, about two weeks ago, to arrest a deserter from the army named Cardiff, from St. Clair township, we believe. Cardiff was at a Mr. Oldham's, in the north western part of Somerset county. The officer was refused entrance by Oldham. He forced his way into the house, but not before Cardiff had effected his escape from the house. Pursuit was made by the officer, who was fired upon by Cardiff. Two shots were fired at the fugitive by the deputy provost marshal. He was wounded, but succeeded in escaping from his pursuers. He subsequently returned to Oldham's, where his wounds were dressed. Cardiff is in the hands of good friends. Oldham, speaking of Cardiff's shooting at the officer, asked him why he didn't "shoot their d—d hearts out of them."

A HANDSOME ATLAS.—A new edition of Mitchel's New General Atlas has lately been issued. It contains maps of the various countries of the world, plans of cities, embraced in fifty-three quarto maps, forming a series of eighty-four maps and plans, together with valuable statistical tables. The maps are all printed on steel plates, engraved in the best style, and bringing the changes in the boundaries of countries down to the latest dates. Plans of the principal cities of the United States are given on a large scale. A list of the post offices in the United States and in the Canadas is given. It contains the population of the United States, in States and counties, from the censuses of 1850 and 1860; the population of the chief cities of the world according to the latest estimates, the height of mountains and the length of rivers and other useful matter. We do not know of any other atlas published at so low a price as desirable and convenient as this. Many of our readers will have an opportunity of procuring this map in the course of a few weeks from Mr. David English, who is the agent for the publishers in Bedford county.

Union County Convention.

The Union voters of the several boroughs and townships in the County of Bedford, are requested to meet at their respective places of holding borough and township elections on

SATURDAY, THE 25TH OF JUNE, INST.,

Between the hours of two and seven o'clock, p. m., and elect two delegates for each borough or township to represent them in the County Convention to be held in Bedford, on

TUESDAY, THE 28TH DAY OF JUNE, INST.,

At one o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of nominating persons to fill the various offices to be voted for at the ensuing October election. All those who are in favor of sustaining the government in its present struggle with armed treason, and prosecuting the war until the rebellion is crushed, are earnestly invited to co-operate with us.

The following persons are appointed to hold the delegate elections in the different boroughs and townships:

Bedford Borough—Jonh Lutz, John Wright and Martin Milburn.

Bedford Township—Espy M. Alsip, Andrew E. Dibert and C. Ramsey Rea.

Bloody Run Bor.—Dr. J. A. Mann, Lieut. Wm. P. Barndollar and Wm. Ott.

Broad Top—Geo. W. Figard, John Major and John Echelberger.

Colerain—Daniel Stone, H. P. Diehl and J. H. Cessna.

Cumberland Valley—Albert Smith, John Simons and B. F. Brunner.

Harrison—James Rollins, Daniel Metzgar, Esq., and Jas. Miller.

Hopewell—A. M. Piper, Isaac Kay and D. Bollman.

Juniata—Leonard Bittner, B. F. Tucker and Jos. Gondon.

Liberty—Lewis Syling, J. D. Ramsey and Lewis Putt.

Londonderry—Enoch Cade, Jacob Evans and Martin Feichtner.

Monroe—Abraham Stuckey, Sansom Mearkle and James Carnell.

Napier—John W. Davis, Geo. W. Blackburn and Jonathan Cable.

East Providence—A. K. Bottomfield, Jacob Pee and William Figard.

West Providence—Wm. F. Tro, J. H. Sparks and John Riley.

Snake Springs—L. H. Diehl, Daniel R. Snyder and Joel Diehl.

Southampton—John Johnson, Artemas Bennet and Griffin Twigg.

St. Clair—Anthony Zimmers, Thomas Schooley and Henry Mock.

Union—Jas. Imler, Gabriel Burket and Grundy Ake.

Middle Woodberry—John T. Keagy, Daniel Longeneker and Samuel Kokenour.

South Woodberry—John Bayers, Charles Buck and Andrew J. Woodcock.

J. R. DURBORROW,
Chairman County Committee.

MORTUARY DIGGING—A FREE INVITATION.—The Lot holders in the Bedford Cemetery and citizens generally of the Borough are anxious to see the grounds of the Cemetery improved, and the roads and walks completed. The managers have been labored with in the matter and urged to do something. They were not clear in regard to their duty in the case. What could they do? The managers were *be*-labored and urged again. Representations were made to the managers by respectable citizens and others, that something must be done. The managers realized the responsibility of their situation. They felt that some thing must be done. Under the influence of this feeling, the idea was uppermost in their minds that if something must be done, somebody must do it. They deliberated; and with a full sense of the responsibility of their situation, they arrived at a determination. They yielded to the force of circumstances, and resolved to allow every body to go in with pick-axe, spade and hoe, and do something. Wednesday, the 15th inst., is the day, the hour 8 o'clock in the morning. A free invitation is extended to all, subject to regulations found necessary from long experience to be indispensable to the management of large bodies. Cooked rations, for not more than three days, should be provided by persons likely to need them. Iced water, with a lemon peeling in it, will be passed around as often as may be necessary under the circumstances.—It is hoped no objection will be made to this harmless and cooling beverage. Two persons cannot be allowed to work under one umbrella at the same time, unless the umbrella is of extraordinary demensions. Young ladies are requested not to fan gentlemen more than fifteen minutes at one time, and not oftener than three times during one hour. It is feared, that if this request is not strictly complied with, that somnific lassitude, or sympathetic propensities, may operate unfavorably in carrying out the great object to be attained. Infants under one year old cannot be permitted, under any circumstances, to enter the grounds, unless accompanied by a nurse or some other proper person. Such further suggestions and regulations as may be thought necessary for the occasion, will be made hereafter.

Church Dedication.

We beg leave to inform the citizens of Bedford County, that there will be a dedication of the M. E. Church, just finished, at John's Branch, four miles from Bloody Run, down along the Rail Road, on Sabbath the 12th of this month. We respectfully invite all who can attend, to be present. We have succeeded in securing the labors of the Rev. WILLIAM R. MILLS, who will preach, two Sermons, on the occasion. The first at 10 o'clock A. M, the second at 3 o'clock P. M. Mr. MILLS is an able preacher. No one who will hear him, can fail to be highly gratified.

We expect to have a special train, to take the people, down and back.

J. B. POLSGROVE,
Bloody Run, June 1, '64-2t. *Pastor.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

EVERY SOLDIER SHOULD HAVE THEM.

From R. B. HEINTZELMAN, *Steward 72d Reg., P. V.*
"Your medicinal preperation (Brown's Bronchial Troches) is certainly valuable to soldiers in the field, and I feel satisfied, if generally adopted at the hospitals, many sleepless nights of the weary soldier would be averted. Our regiment are now testing their qualities, and I believe are all satisfied with their good effects in alleviating those distressing affections of the throat arising from cold and exposure. They are now daily prescribed in our hospital and at the surgeon's morning call." Sold everywhere at 25 cts. per box.

TO CLEAR THE HOUSE OF FLIES,

USE DUTCHER'S CELEBARTED

LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER.

A neat, cheap article, easy to use. Every sheet will kill a quart. SOLD EVERYWHERE.
FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., 10th and Market Sts., Philadelphia, Wholesale agents. [ju3-3t.

Be Wise by Times. Do not trifle with your health constitution and character. If you are suffering with any diseases for which HELMBOLD'S EXTRA BUCHU is recommended. TRY IT! TRY IT! It will Cure you, Save long Suffering, allaying Pain and Inflammation, and will restore you to HEALTH AND PURITY, at a little expense, and no exposure. Cut out the Advertisement in another column, and call or send for it. *Beware of Counterfeits!* Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other. CURES GUARANTEED. [1m, june3,'64.

☞ A NUMBER of years have elapsed since the introduction of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED BITTERS to the public. The prejudice existing in the minds of many persons against what are denominated patent medicines at first greatly retarded its sale; but, as its virtues and merits became known, this barrier of prejudice was overthrown, and the demand increased so rapidly that in a few years scarcely a village existed in the United States in which the afflicted had not experienced the benefits arising from the use of the "Bitters," and at the present day there are to be found IF ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD vouchers for the great merits of the article. No greater cure for Dyspepsia can be found.

See Advertisement.

For Sale by Druggists and dealers generally everywhere. [june3,'64-] [1m.

BEDFORD CEMETERY.

HOLDERS of lots in Bedford Cemetery are notified that their deeds are ready for delivery, and are requested to call on H. Nichodemus, Esq., and lift them.

C. N. HICKOK,
June 10, 1854-3t. Secretary.

List of Drafted Men in Bedford County, Drawn at Chambersburg, June 4, 1864.

Schellsburg Borough.

Abraham Long	Joseph H Harn	Thomas Mansfield
Ephraim Davis	Benj F Horne	Simon L Hamiker
Benj H Hunt	Henry Mowery	

Middle Woodbury.

David Myers	Christian W Allen	Jacob Myers
Stephen Perkins	Christ B Stover	James Miller
Daniel Byers	James M Snowden	David S Haffley

Bloody Run Borough.

Simon P Lewis	Abraham Sparks	Alex Ridenbaugh
Dr. F C Doyle	Franklin Peadicord	Alexander Ritchey
Jac'b T Weaverling	Herman Klaher	Jere Baughman.
William Davis	William R Dibert	Jacob B Williams
Jno P Weaverling	Jno C Clarkson	

West Providence Township.

Samuel Mortimore	Ezekial Cook	Jacob J Feor
John J Dibert	Peter Koons	George Mench
David G Sparks	Simon Buzzard	Wesley Clark
David Sleighter	Isaac F Grove	Henry O'Neal
Edward F Kerr	Josiah Zanbowers	Harvey Wilkins
Nicholas Garlick	John Gilbergh	Bartley Hughes
J Henry Riley	Isaac Ritchey	Wm Hugues
Israel May	James Sparks of W	

South Woodbury Township. Robt. Ralston, En. Officer.

John L Replogle	Abraham Rice	David Barnett
Danl Lingenfelter	George Kagarice	Martin Miller
David Bechtel	John Bechtel	Levi B Replogle
John I Noble	Jacob Brumbaugh	Conrad Imler
John Gordon	Jacob W Slonaker	Christ Snowberger
William Swartz	Henry Burget	Jacob S Ebersole

Snake Spring Township. Joel Dickl, En. Officer.

Jackson Neal	John Snyder	John Shuse
Andrew Dean, col	Dan'l Hershberger	George Ramsey, col
Jacob E Ritchey	Joseph Pepple	James Leash
Levi H Diehl	John Dibert	Joseph Mortimore
Henry Hershberger	And Snowharger	John Fetter
Benj Plowden, col	Geo F McName	John Baker
Robt M Skillington	John H Skillington	

Harrison Township. Joseph C. Miller, En. Officer

William J. Kerr	Daniel Miller	Martin V B Knouff
William C Miller	James Wertz	George Kerr
John C Piffer	Joseph M Cook	David Smith
Jacob C. Devore	Joseph C Miller	John G Smith
Jeremiah Taylor	James Elder	Josiah May
John Clark	Geo W Echelberger	John Jacob Powell
Augustus Faubio	Josiah Tidy	Andrew Turner

East Providence Township.

Daniel Manspeaker	John Fragey	Westly Akens
Peter Shettron	Jacob Roush	Wilson Karns
George Conrad	Val Verceirhamme	John F Forr
Benjamin Reilly	Alex Tate	Andrew Ritchey
& J Nycum	Carnelius Forr	B Whitefield
Daniel H Wilt	Simon Nycum	John Karns
D C Forr	George College	Joseph Barnitz
Joseph Badgley	Joseph Whitefield	Geo Kimberlin
Harrison Bryson	Wm Davis	

Liberty Township

John Wigart	Wm B Forrer	John F Reed
John Heffner	Henry Dunlap	James Kensinger
Wm Fulton	Frederick Smith	John Ramy
John Hoover	Wm Pott	Wm Maguire
Eli Hoover	James Weaver	Samuel Graybill
Pat Mitchel	John Kelly	Samuel Fluck
Thomas Clark	Thomas Steel	Samuel Putt
Wm Homan	John Oaks	George Fluck
Michael Finn	Alexander Long	D F Bergstresser
Fletcher M'Cahan	George Tricker	Wm Blake
	David Heffman	

Londonderry Township. Samuel Logue, En. Officer.

Wm J Carpenter	Saml S Miller	Andrew M Ball
George Closser	Wm Logson	Conrad Shaffer
Philip Clitz	Wm Wolford	Levi Doevre
John B Burket	John Evans	Henry Miller
George W Corm	William Moser	Peter Boor
Daniel Raley	Larins Logsen	John Rush
Westley Devore	David Lybarger	Samuel Logue
Jacob Carpenter	Noah Beals	Hezekiah Logue

Colerain Township. David H. Stucky, En. Officer.

Lewis Triplet	Josiah McClellan	Joseph Ott
John Bingman	Benj F Diehl	George W Diehl
John Booty	Henry Hartman	Nathan'l W Oliver
Adam Harkelroad	William Drenning	Frederick Price
Josiah Diehl	John McLellan	John T Croyle
Henry Sibert	John H Cessna	Josiah Ott
William Detrich	John W Vaughan	James W Reed
Wm E May	Benj T Morgart	Abm C Mower
James Keely	John A Heshiser	William Boyd.
Reuben Smith	Henry P Diehl	Isaac Diehl
John Bittinger	Andrew Koontz	

Hopewell Township. David Bollman En. Officer.

Charles Francis	William Dercier	Porter Fluck
Christian Batzel	George White	David Sage, sol'd
Valentine Fink	David R Bollman	Henry Winters
Simon College	John Stone	Henry C Gates
Abraham Fluck	John W Kay	James Hays
Lewis D Spies	William Karns	Martin Davis
Oliver Fluck	Stephen Wimert	George Foreman
William Clapper	Joseph McIlney	John White

Cumb. Valley Township. Albert Smith En. Officer.

John W Rice	Henry Wertz	Frances C Morgart
Geo W. Meckley	Nimrod Warren col	Patrick Haney
Thomas Fisher	William Boor	Tobias Boor
H T Deffibaugh	Weaver B Cessna	Patterson Oliver
Joseph C Deremer	John C Trout	William Deremer
G M S Dicken	Lewis Reed col'd	Emanuel Wertz
John Simons	Dorsen Love col'd	Daniel Miller Jr
John McMullin	Peter Morgart	Jacob Sliger
Grafton Brant	Saml Hendrickson	John Welch
Lorenzo Cessna	William Wertz	John W Poole
Peter Deremer	Francis A Brant	George Growden
John Kricher	Joseph Hemming	

Union Township. Joseph M. Griffith, En. Officer.

John W Pickes	Lewis Claar	Robt S Harbaugh
Abraham H Hull	Wm F Moorhead	William Carl
Martin Walter	Bartholm'w Dively	Jacob Burket
David Boyer	Grundy Ake	William Clacomb
Thomas J Croyle	George W Croyle	Josiah Feather
William Cars	William Ickes	John Gorden
David Roudabush	Jacob Kaufman	George W Knipple
Adolphus Ake	Isaac Conrad	Daniel M Griffith
Samuel Cramer	Francis T Crist	Jacob Roudabush
David Lewis	Adam Croyle	Solomon Mock
Samuel Shafer	Abraham Pressel	John C Sloanaker
Isaac Clacomb	Josiah Clacomb	Emanual Benton
William H James	Adam H Imler	

Napier Township. J. W. Davis, En. Officer.

Adam C Diehl	Samuel Rock	Henry Zeigler
John Williams	Abraham Hull	Caleb H Hammer
Wm Albaugh	Samuel Horne	John Wonders
Davis Blackburn	Nathan Crisman	Wm Mahany
Adam Diehl	John B Miller	James M Taylor
James Dull	Benjamin Hiner	George Blackburn
Wm Riswick	John Ripple	Harb't O Blackburn
Charles Rily	William Hull	John Wayde
James McCleary	Daniel Otto	Henry Ellenberger
Jacob Wonder	John Dollard	Andrew Feight
Henry Albaugh	Wm Koester	Adam Stickler
John Mench	John M Hiner	Henry Stickler

Monroe Township. James Carnell, En. Officer.

David Ward	John L Grove	John Vanstine
Joseph Morse	Reuben O'Neal	Job Blankley
Alvah Williams	Philip O'Neal	Bartley Markley
Levi Smith	Timothy Hixon	Thomas Pennell
Daniel Sleighter	Jon. Whittaker	John F. Snider
Michael Deal	Wm Layton	Peter Markel
John Busurd	Harrison Bequeth	Morgan Morse
Wilson Nycum	Michael Heavner	Stephen Wagoner
Peter Steakman	Nathan Cooper	Joseph Pitman
Jacob Mundwiler	Sansom Markle	Henry O'Neal
Abia Akers	Horatio Means	Moses Robison
	Barton Layton	

Broad Top Township.

Wm C Jones	James Gregory	John C Wilson
Christ Whitehead	James Lees	Richard Langdon
John Lewillyn	Lewis Wright	Levi Donelson
Henry Wright	Henry Thomas	John Glass
Lemual Evans	William Worcing	John Davis
Geo W Anderson	Morgan A Hunter	Thomas Ashcroft
Josiah H Anderson	John Boynes	Charles W Ashcom
Thomas Morrison	John O'Neal	David Blythe
Thomas Peirson	John James	William Mesick
Alex Lockman	Francis Spicer	Henry Mosher
Jonathan Brindle	Edward H George	Hartman Anderson
Peter Mallen	John B Castner	Henry Kirkhouse
John Edwards	Elijah Thomas	Henry Melton
James Hardie	William Young	Levi Kinard
George Smith	Samuel Cyphers	John Patt
Mathew Powell	Enock Shore	Thomas Gibb
Daniel Spicer	Stephen Wright	John Meek
Joseph Thomas	Isaiah Paxson	George W Figard
Gotlieb Hoover	Andrew Reed	Edward James
Wm Drenning	Thomas Hughes	Thomas Leslie
Alexander Black	Alexander Taylor	Frank Hays
John S Williams	John S Malone	Joseph E Foster
James Love	Thomas B Ward	

Bedford Township.

Frank Gordon col'd	John Zimmers	William Thompson
Joshua Shoemaker	Jonn Wilson	Samuel Walter
Philip Zimmers	Fred Schnebley	David Ernest
Daniel Crouse	John Smith	Isaac D Ernest
Vachel Brengle	Charles Smith	Oliver Demos, col
Jere Plowden, col'd	Jacob Shunk	Andrew R Dibert
Samuel Bucher	John Stoninger	Daniel Diehl
Mathias Fet	Absolom Reighard	Jonathan Dibert
Adam Leonard	Abraham Reighard	William Dishang
Peter Young	John Powell	Adam Dibert
George Carbaugh	Wm W Phillips	Daniel C Dibert
Jacob Wolf	Josiah Mock	Danl J. Diffibaugh
Jacob Smith	Frank Magey	John Diehl
John Sprout	Andrew Malin	James Carney
Jacob Line	David J Morris	George Carney
John Hamilton, col	John Mansfield	Adam Croyle
Henry C Bolinger	Alexander Ling	George Croyle
William Grimes	John Ling	John W Beeler
Wm A Stuckey	John Fearson, col'd	Thomas Bucher
	Daniel Amos	

St. Clair Township. Samuel Clark En. Officer.

Adam Samuel	Emanuel Morehead	Joseph Reminger
James Braefoot	John Furguson	Simon Hashman
Philip Lape	Andrew Showles	George Blackburn
Thomas McCreary	Samuel Ickes	Henry F Smith
Ephraim Bissel	Austin Wright	Mathias Otto
William Hancock	Daniel Benninger	John Griffith (of S)
Isaac Mock	Israel Davis	James A Trout
Elikien Blackburn	Wm H Earnest	Esron Berkybile
William Messner	Thomas Hancock	Henry Beckley
Daniel Horn	John Ridenour	James C Smith
Robert Allison	William A Clark	Joh Barefoot
Samuel Taylor	Jacob Alstadt	J McHersberger
Mich'l Sloanbaugh	Abner Sleek	George Colathen
James May	James Sleek	Robert M Smith
John W Allen	Mahlan Blackburn	Thos S Holsinger
George Hinsling	Andrew Crisman	Daniel Bradley
Martin Doyle	Abraham Andrews	Henry Gibel
Thomas C Schlocy	David S Hoover	Michael Miller
Peter Nunemaker	William Cuppet	Abner Griffith
Richard Hazelet	Thom's Trisegarver	

Juniata Township. Joseph Gondon En. Officer.

John McCreary	Daniel Beltz	Christian C Long
Albert Corley	George Basehor	George Gardell
Michael Hickey	Fred Hillegas	Shannon Hardman
Stephen McCreary	Joseph Horn	William Brown
Isaac Fisher	Frank Spiser	Joseph Corley
Michael Gondon	Henry Corley	John W Berry, col
William S Kursey	Edward Lafferty	Jacob Shafer
Albert Corley	Daniel Smith	Christian Kremer
Jacob Fisher	John Miller	George Filson
Martin Leydig	Ben F Kinsey	John Kerr
John H Frazger	Michael Hickey	Enos Truly
Saml B Lehman	Samuel Adams	Jackson Shafer
John Boylan	William Arnold	Jacob Ritchey

Southampton Township. John Johnston, En. Officer.

Jeremiah Bennett	Garel M Bennet	Andrew J Houser
Isaac Collins	Josiah Evans	John Buckman
John B Wigfield	Jaspor Ash	Isaac Kite
George Hymes	David L Rice	John Castle
Harvey Smith	Wm H Buxton	Norman McElfresh
Francis Inig	Jerome Dicken	Christ'r Crawford
Abraham Bennett	William Northcraft	Peter Readinger
Samuel Robison	Bernard O'Neal	Samuel Shipley
Maleon Smith	John Mors	Gideon Smith
James M Purrell	Daniel S Bennett	Wm H Chaney
George W Lashley	Joseph Barns	Hezekiah O'Neal
Westley Bennett	Alfred Willison	James Smith
Charles Koons	John Tenell	John Robison
David Smith	Lloyd Northcraft	Harrison Murphy

MARRIED.

On Wednesday the 8th inst., by Rev. R. F. Sample, Mr. JOHN W. COLPELT to Miss MAGGIE E. PATTERSON, both of Bedford township.

DIED.

Near Schellsburg, on the 27th ult., Mrs. REBECCA BALL, aged 26 years, 9 months and 25 days.

On Dry Ridge, at the house of Mr. V. B. Wertz, on the 31st of May, Mrs. BARBARA HILLEGAS, aged 77 years, 9 months and 28 days.

In memory of JAMES G. TALIAFERRO, of Hagley, King George County, Virginia, who departed this life a few weeks since, in the 73d year of his age.

A soldier of the War of 1812, and firmly loyal to the Union. There are mourners for those who have cherished the widow and the orphan—who have judged righteously, and relieved the wants of the needy and the poor—who have walked with God, and are not, because He hath called them to enter into their rest. For such there are tears shed, and the mourners go about the streets.—*Communicated.*

New Advertisements.

HEADQUARTERS OF PROVOST-MARSHAL,
SIXTEENTH DISTRICT, PENNA.,
Chambersburg, June 7, 1864.

Drafted men are not allowed to enlist as volunteers after being drafted. Where any such enlist after draft, the credits will go to the township from which they were drafted, even although local bounty has been paid them by some other locality.

GEO. EYSTER,
Capt. & Pro. Mar., 16th Dist., Pa.
June 10, 1864-3t.

HEADQUARTERS OF PROVOST MARSHAL,
SIXTEENNTH DISTRICT, PENNSYLVANIA.
Chambersburg, June 3, 1864.

Lieutenant Colonel J. V. Bomford, Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General for the Western Division of Pennsylvania, has directed that public notice be given that no claims for credits will be received at his office, unless forwarded by the claimants through the District Provost Marshals, all accompanied by the necessary evidence.

GEO. EYSTER,
June 10, 1864-1t. Capt. & Pro. Mar. 16th Dist., Pa.

O YES! ANOTHER O YES!

THE undersigned have entered into a Partnership in the

AUCTIONEERING AND SALE-CRYING

Business, and take pleasure in offering their services to their old friends and the public generally. They will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.

ISAAC MILLER,
DAVID T. AKE.
Pleasantville, June 10, 1864-3t.

ESTRAYS.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in Bedford Township, on the 1st of June inst.,

TWO MULES;

One a Bay, with white spot on the right side of the throat—blind of the left eye, and supposed to be about six years old. The other, Dun colored, with ring-bone on right hind foot, and the letters "U.S." branded on the right shoulder and the letter "C" branded on the left shoulder, supposed to be about seven years old. No other marks recollected. The owner or owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

June 10'64-3t. WILLIAM FETTER.

NEW GOODS

AT

MRS. STEWART'S.

Call and See Them.

June 10, 1864-tf.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PICTURES!

THE subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia where he has purchased a large and select stock of

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,

comprising

GILT,
EBONY,
ROSEWOOD,
UNION and
CARD FRAMES,

of different styles and varieties, from 20 cents up to $5.00 each. Also a new assortment of

Photograph Albums,

of all styles, holding from 12 to 200 pictures, of prices varying from 75 cents to $20.00, suitable for the pocket or the parlor.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melainotypes, &c., &c., taken as low as 25 cents.

Pictures of every kind and description copied to suit the Album size or life size, on the most reasonable terms and in the most durable manner.

Instructions in the art given on moderate terms.

Skylight Gallery, opposite the Washington Hotel.
Bedford, June 10, 1864. T. R. GETTYS.

LOOK OUT FOR THE

PATENT SELF-FASTENING STEEL COLLAR.

AN application for a Patent being now pending in the United States Patent Office for an improved construction of Steel and other Metallic Collars, invented by the undersigned, which article, when put upon the market, cannot but

Supercede all Metallic Collars now in Use,

I have concluded to

CLOSE OUT MY PRESENT STOCK

of Steel Collars, amounting to several thousand dozens, and embracing

The American Steel Collar,
(my own make,) and
Atkinson's English Steel Collar,
(the article advertised by Mr. WARD.) at the uniform price of

FIFTY CENTS EACH!

Postage extra, 15 cents each Collar. Sizes, from 13 to 17 inches. Styles:

SQUARE OR ROUNDED CHOKERS,
SQUARE OR ROUNDED TURNOVERS, and
STANDING AND TURNOVER COMBINED.

The Trade supplied at a Discount of 20 per cent. from the lowest Wholesale prices mentioned in my circular of March last.

Address OTTO ERNST,
Corner Bowery & Canal St., New York.

LOOK OUT FOR THE

Patent Self-Fastening Steel Collar!
June 10, 1863.

Legal Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Alex. Gilson, late of Bedford Township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford County. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WALTER B. GILSON,
June 10'64-6t*. JOHN BROWN, *Admr's.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the subscriber, on the Estate of Daniel Means, late of Monroe township, Bedford county, dec'd. All persons indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims thereon will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY WHETSTONE,
Monroe twp., June 10,'64-6t. *Administrator.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, Penna., to make distribution of the balance in the hands of John B. Fluck, Esq., Administrator of the Estate of Jacob Fluck, late of Hopewell township, deceased, to and among the parties entitled thereto, will attend at his office, in Bedford, on *Wednesday, the 14th of June, next,* at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purposes of his appointment.

June 3'64-2t. J. R. DURBORROW.

ADMINISTRTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned of the Borough of Schellsburg, upon the estate of John Kulp, late of Schellsburg, dec'd, by the Register of Bedford county. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DUNCAN McVICKER,
may 27, 1864-6t*. Administrator.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the subscribers, on the Estate of John Riley, late of West Providence township, dec'd. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims thereon are required to present them duly authenticated for settlement,

J. E. RILEY,
May 13,'64-6t. REBECCA RILEY.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned of Broad Top Tp., upon the estate of Christian Barnett, late of East Providence township, deceased, by the Register of Bedford county, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH BARNETT,
April 29, 1864-6t.* Administrator.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the subscriber, on the Estate of David Ford, Sr., late of Broad Top township, dec'd., and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims thereon are required to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

MICHAEL W. FORD,
may6-6t*. Executor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Frederick Maehtley, late of St. Clair Township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford County, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

THOMAS ALLISON,
may6-6t* Administrator.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE OF

UNSEATED LAND!

THE Commissioners' Sale of Unseated Lands which was advertised to take place on the 5th of January, last, having been postponed, will now be held on *Tuesday, June 14th.* Quite a number of tracts have been redeemed since January; and persons holding such lands and knowing them to have been advertised, can still have an opportunity to redeem them by making application to the Clerk before the 13th of June, at which time the Sale will positively take place.

The Commissioners will be in Session on MONDAY, June 13th. By order of the Commissioners,

JOHN G. FISHER,
May 13.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE

FARMERS.

THE following kinds of

Threshing Machines,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE

MACHINE SHOP OF

Peter H. Shires, Bedford, Pa.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSE MACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush. per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE.

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHIN

News and Other Items.

PROBABLY the wittiest saying in the language is Douglas Jerold's definition of dogmatism—that it is puppyism come to maturity.

WE admired the remark of an old lady who was admiring the beautiful picture called "Saved."—"It's no wonder," said she, "that the poor child fainted, after pulling that great dog out of the water."

A BOSTON paper of last week says:—"After the hot Saturday of last week, cold days have succeeded and frosts have visited many parts New of England, doing much damage to the young shoots of half-hardy plants."

THERE ARE now gathered together in Central Park, New York, over 200 varieties of birds, American and foreign. They are left free to build their nests in the Park and to make it their resort from generation to generation.

AT A fancy dress ball, in Paris, recently, a lady was seen in a low neck dress, while floating and waving an abundance of green gauze. She was politely asked by a gentleman what she personated. "The sea, monsieur." "At low tide, then, madame." The lady blushed and the gentleman smiled.

SHERIDAN had a very convenient formula for acknowledging all the new publications that were sent to him: "Dear sir, I have received your exquisite work, and I have no doubt I shall be highly delighted after I have read it." The author may take this remark either way, com'limentary or otherwise.

OVERFLOW AT DENVER CITY.—A dispatch from Denver City, May 22, says: Cherry Creek, which has been dry for several miles above this city since 1859, suddenly filled with water at midnight on the 10th, overflowing the bank and submerging West Denver, doing immense damage. Fifteen to twenty persons were drowned. The loss of property is estimated at over one million dollars.

A NEWLY-MARRIED couple at Studley, England, lately decided to have grandmamma's arm-chair restuffed in her absence, and sent it away for the purpose. The old lady, returning, astonished them by saying that there were £400 among the horsehair.—The chair was sent for and the cash recovered. Further inquiries realized the fact that an old petticoat which had been consigned to the rag bag contained a number of sovereigns stitched into the waistband.

ONE DAY a little girl, about five years old, heard a preacher of a certain denomination praying most lustily, till the roof rang with the strength of his supplications. Turning to her mother, and beckoning the maternal ear to a speaking distance, she whispered: "Mother, don't you think that if he lived nearer to God he wouldn't have to talk so loud?" Such a question is worth a volume on elecution in prayer.

YOU KNOW the story of the boy who would not cry, though the wolf was gnawing him beneath his frock. Most of us have some wolf to gnaw us somewhere; but we are generaly gnawed beneath our clothes, so that the world doesn't see, and it behooves us so to bear it that the world shall not suspect. The man who goes about proclaiming himself to be miserable will be not only miserable but contemptable as well.—*Anthony Trollope.*

NO MAN and no woman is safe who has once formed the habit of looking to drink for solace, or cheerfulness, or comfort. While the world goes well they will likely be temperate; but the habit is to build, the railroad to destruction is cut ready for use, the rails are laid down, the station houses erected, and the train is on the line waiting only for the locomotive; it comes to us: it grapples us, and away we go in a moment, down the line we have been years constructing, like a flash of lightning, to destruction.—*Charles Reade.*

TRY for a single day, I beseech you, to preserve yourself in an easy and cheerful frame of mind. Be for one day instead of a fire-worshipers of passion and hell, the sun-worshipper of a clear self-possession; and compare the day in which you rooted out the weed of dissatisfaction with that on which you allowed it to grow up; and you will find your heart open to every good motive, your life strengthened, and your breast armed with a panoply against every trick of fate: truly you will wonder at your own improvement.—*Jean Paul Richter.*

A TAVERN KEEPER in Newark, when giving a New Year's present to his "help," told one of his porters (a smart Irishman) that he was about the best man in the house, and therefore he should give him the most costly present "Sure," said Patrick, rubbing his hands with delight, "I always mane to do my jutty." "I believe you," replied his employer," and therefore I make you a present of all you have stolen from me during the year." "Thank yer honor," replied Pat, "and may all your friends and acquaintances treat you as liberaly."

A QUESTION IN ENGINEERING.—A young man recently presented himself for examination as Assistant Engineer in the Navy. Among other questions, the following was asked of him: "Suppose you had built an engine yourself, performed every part of the work without assistance, and *knew* that it was in complete order, but when put into a vessel the pump would not draw water, what would you do?" The young man promptly replied, "I should go to the side of the vessel and ascertain if there was any water in the river." Guess they let him pass.

IT IS RELATED of a certain New England divine who flourished not many years ago, and whose matrimonial relations are supposed not to have been of the most agreeable kind, that one Sabbath morning, while reading to his congregation the parable of the supper, in which occurs this passage: "And another said I have bought five yoke of oxen, and I go to prove them; I pray thee have me excused. And another said, I have married a wife, and therefore *cannot* come"—he suddenly paused at the end of this verse, drew off his spectacles, and looking round on his hearers, said, with emphasis, "The fact is my brethren, one woman can draw a man further from the kingdom of heaven than five yoke of oxen!"

MELANCHOLY TRADEDY AT NIAGARA FALLS.—The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* says that on Friday morning a woman named Bender threw herself into the rapids in the Niagara river immediately above the brink of the cataract, on the Canada side, and was carried over the falls. She lived near the spot, and had for some time been partially insane, rendering it necessary on the part of the family to keep a close watch upon her movements. A few moments before ten o'clock she was sitting quietly in the house knitting, but having been left alone for a few moments, she rushed from the room, ran to the river and plunged into the boiling waters. It would appear that her consciousness returned after she entered the water, as she tossed her arms widely about and cried loudly for assistance. But of course she was beyond the reach of human aid, and in a few moments was swept over the falls.

ANECDOTES ABOUT GEN. GRANT.

The New York correspondent of the Boston *Journal* tells the following stories:

"Many inquiries have been made about General Grant's politics. I am happy to inform your readers from his own lips to what party he belongs and under what banner he marches. A near relative of his has been passing some time in this city. While with General Grant at the West, before he was made lieutenant-general, the friend said to him: "General, I have been inquired of to-day about your politics. 'Did you give the parties any information?' was the quiet query. 'I did not,' was the answer, 'for I don't know what your politics are.' Knocking the ashes from his cigar, the General continued: 'When I resided at the South I had the opinions and prejudices of southern people against the republican party. I brought those opinions and prejudices with me when I came to Illinois. Had I taken active part in politics I should have been with the party opposed to the Republicans. I watched Mr. Lincoln's course, and was satisfied with his patriotism. But these are not the times for parties. Indeed, in this crisis there can be but two parties—those for the country, those for its foes.—I belong to the party of the Union. Those who are the most earnest in carrying on the war and putting down the rebellion have my support. As a soldier I obey the laws and execute the orders of all my superiors. I expect every man under me to do the same."—"When Mrs. Grant left Washington for her western home she remained a short time in this city at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Several gentlemen called upon her, and in the course of the conversation congratulated her on the elevation of her husband, and expressed a hope taht he would be successful in this campaign. Her whole manner, quiet, dignified and reserved, seemed to express surprise that any one could doubt his success. Pausing a moment she replied: 'I have no doubt that the General will succeed, for he is a very *obstinate* man.' This remark ended the conversation.

"A Galena neighbor of the commanding-general has been stopping here some time, and seems utterly confounded with the sudden growth of his neighbor, the tanner. He can't account for it, for he was not a marked man in his home, and nobody supposed him a great man; he seldom talked, asked no advice, gave none to any one, but always did what he agreed to and at the time."

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THE LONDON QUARTERLY (CONSERVATIVE).
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New Subscribers to any two of the Periodicals for 1864, will receive a *premium* their choice of any *one* of the four Reviews for 1863. Subscribers to all five will receive their choice of any *two* of the four Reviews for 1863.—Subscribers to any or all the works for 1864, may procure any of the four Reviews for 1863, to which they may not be entitled as premiums, at one dollar a year each.

☞The Third Edition of the September Number of Blackwood, containing an article by an English officer who was present at the *battle of Gettysburg*, is now ready price 25 cents.

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By HENRY STEPHENS of Edinsburgh and late J. P. NORTON, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 pages and numerous Engravings.
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So highly spoken of, at Manufactures prices. We call the attention of customers to our STOVE DEPARTMENT. We warrant them if they call and see our WELLINGTON, WAVERLY, and PRINCE ROYAL COOKING STOVES, they will have no other.

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G. BLYMYER & SON.
apr. 8, 1864—3 mo.

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S. E. Corner of Seventh and Chesnut Streets, New York, Brooklin, Albany, Troy, Providence, Portland, Hartford, Burlington, Newark, Rochester, Buffalo, Toronto, Cleaveland, Detroit, Chicago, Milwukee and St. Louis. Thorough theoretical and practical instruction in all branches pertaining to a finished Business Education.

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Bedford, jan. 1, 1863—tf.

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MRS. S. D. GIBSON has just returned from Philadelphia with a new stock of
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PATTERNS for Ladies and Childrens DRESSES—Stamping Patterns, Braiding and Embroidery.

Ladies and Childerns Dresses made to order on the most reasonable terms.

All business in her line will be promptly attended to.
apr. 22, 1864—tf.

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A FRESH invoice of this excellent coffee just received and for sale at the New Bargain Store of
G. R. & W. OSTER.
march 18, 1864—tf

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CONTAINING a portion of the best Java Coffee. The healthiest and cheapest substitute for coffee in the world. Price 20 cents per pound. For sale at the bargain store of G. R. & W. OSTER.
March 18, 1864—tf.

GREAT CENTRAL FAIR.
FOR THE
SANITARY COMMISSION.

OFFICE OF COMMITTEE ON LABOR, INCOMES & REVENUES,
No. 118 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
APRIL 4TH, 1864.

The Committee on "Labor, Incomes and Revenues," invite co-operation with them in the particular work for which they have been appointed. As no portion of the people are more patriotic than the working men and women of the country, it is but just and proper that they should alike have an opportunity to contribute to the object of the Fair. The most equable plan for accomplishing this, and, at the same time the easiest one, is to ask for the contribution of a SINGLE DAY'S LABOR from all classes in the community. Many will contribute a day of their labor willingly, who would not subscribe their money. To reach every department of industry and art will be a work of great labor, but if attained, will be productive of immese results.

The success of the plan will depend upon the hearty co-operation of every element of influence within our limits and we invite all the guardians of the industrial interests, and all others, to take hold with us in furthering this great work of pasriotism and humanity.

The Committee is charged with the following duty, to wit:

FIRST.—To obtain the contribution of "one day's labor." or earnings, from every artisan and laborer, foreman, operative and employee; president, cashier; toller and clerk of every incorporated and unincorporated company, railroad and express company, employing firm, bank, manufactory, iron-works, oil-works, mill, mine and public office; from every private banker and broker, importer, auctioneer and merchant; clerk, agent and salesman; designer, finisher and artist; publisher, printer and mechanic; from every government offier, contractor and employee; grocer, butcher, baker and dealer; farmer, horticulturist and producer; from every mantua maker, milliner and female operative; every individual engagod in turning the soil, tending the loom, or in any way earning a livelihood, or building a fortune within the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware.

SECOND.—To obtain the contribution of one day's "Revenne," from all the great employing establisements, firms, corporations, companies, railroads and works.

THIRD.—To obtain the contributions of one's income from every retired person, and person of fortune—male and female—living upon their means, and from all clergymen lawyers, dentists, editors, authors and professors; all other persons engaged in the learned or other professions.

Much of this work must be performed by the personal influence and efforts of ladies and gentlemen associated, or to be associated with the Committee in carrying out this plan.

The Committee feel the responsibility of the work they have undertaken, which, to be successful, will require a very perfect ramification of their plan, and they therefore call upon all earnest people, to assemble themselves together in every town, township, and county, and form organizations of ladies and gentlemen to co-operate with them in this great work and labor of love. In the manufacturing counties, the coal and oil regions, and in the agricultural districts,—especially, let there be organizations in the large towns, so that the young people may have an opportunity thus to render assistance to their relatives and friends fighting the battles of the country in the armies of the nation.

The work of this Committee may be prosecuted where no other effort can be made for the Fair, as in the mines of the coal regions. A day's earnings of the miners, and a day's product of the mines, can be obtained, where no portable article could be procured for transportation.—Indeed there is no part or section of these States where the day's labor may not be obtained, if organizations can be formed to reach them.

The Committee cannot close without urging upon all Proprietors of Establishments, the duty of taking prompt and energetic action to secure the benefit of the DAY OF LABOR from all within their control.

The Committee deem it unnecessary to do more, than thus to present the subject to the people of the three States named. In the coming campaigns of our armies, the labors of the "Sanitary Commission" will be greatly augmented. By the first of June 700,000 men—one of the largest armies of modern times—will be operating in the field. So large a force, scattered over regions to which the men are unacclimated, must necessarily carry along with it a large amount of sickness, suffering and death, to say nothing of the gathered horrors of the battle field.

These sufferings it is our bounden duty, as men and Christians, to relieve. A great and enlightened people, enjoying the blessings of a government of their making, CANNOT REFUSE assistance to men suffering to maintain its authority, and we will not believe that the "GREAT CENTRAL FAIR," drawing its products from the three States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, so affluent in 'all mineral, agricultural and industrial wealth, shall fall behind any similar effort which has yet been made for the relief of the Nation's children.

As it is desirable not to multiply circulars; no further authority than this circular will be necessary for any employing firm or company, or any respectable committee of ladies and gentlemen, to proceed at once, in the work of this committee; and it is hoped that under it, organizations will spring up in all the towns and bury regions of the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware.

Subscriptions will be thankfully acknowledged in the newspapers of Philadelphia; and it is very desirable that they commence soon, as each fresh acknowledgment will stimulate efforts in other localities.

All subscriptions should be addsessed to JOHN W. CLAGHORN, Treasurer, office of the "Committee on Labor, Incomes and Revenues," No. 118 South Seventh Street, Philadelphia.

☞All needful helps in Circulars and Posters will be forwarded to parties applying for them. Direct to the Chairman of the Committee as above.

L. MONTGOMERY BOND, Chairman.
JOHN W. CLAGHORN, Treasurer.
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Rev. Bishop Simpson.	Mrs. George M. Dallas.
Rev. Dr. Brainerd.	Mrs. John Sergeant.
Rev. W. P. Breed.	Mrs. John M. Scott.
and 106 others.	and 51 others.

A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four as follows:

"SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be, prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election."

SECTION 2. There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight, and nine, as follows:

"SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills."

SECTION 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers or privileges, has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth."

HENRY C. JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNY,
Speaker of the Senate.

Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Harrisburg, April 25, 1864.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of [L. S.] the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The above Resolution having agreed to by a majority of the members of each House, at two successive sessions of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, the proposed amendments will be submitted to the people, for their adoption or rejection, on the FIRST TUESDAY OF AUGUST, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article of the Constitution, and the act, entitled "An Act prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people, for their approval and ratification or rejection, the proposed amendments to the Constitution," approved the twenty-third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

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Male and Female Seminary,
RAINSBURG, Pa.

The second quarter of the Spring Session of this Institution beings Wednesday, April 13.

Terms reasonable. $25 will pay all expenses for a Quarter, (11 weeks.)

For further information, address
J. W. HUGHES, Principal,
Rainsburg, Bedford co. Pa.
MAR. 18 1864—tf.

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE.

A farm in Bedford township, owned by Jno. H. Rush about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house log barn and other outbuildings thereon erected; also an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO.

A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township with log house, barn &c.; thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Best part cleared and under fense, and in a good state of cultivation Near to a school house, Mill &c., Adjoiuing Scott Low, Hughes, and others, and lately purchased from Wm. Hurley.

ALSO,

60 acres of land, 10 cleared and under fense, with log house thereon erected, adjoining Geo. Troutman, Geo. May and others, in Juniata township, and partly in Londonderry, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO,

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn—stable &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards, thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is rich and capable of producing every variety of crops in this climate.

ALSO,

160 acres best quality of prarie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison Co. Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with farm house, tenant house, double log barn, also an apple orchard thereon, also a good new saw mill thereon, known as the "Snyder or Koontz property."

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination on the ground and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my posession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A lot of ground in the City of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A Tract of LAND, containing Fifteen Acres, about seven acres cleared, with a Story and a half Log House and Log Stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brinkey, John A. Omgrund and others, in Juniata Twp. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well Timbered, and all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

O. E. SHANNON.
apr. 8, 1864.

NEW GOODS
IN
HOPEWELL!

LOWERY & EICHELBERGER have associated with them John B. Castner, Esq., of Hopewell, in a general mercantile and forwarding business at their old stand in Hopewell, the business of the firm to be transacted in the name of LOWERY, EICHELBERGER & CO.

They are now receiving and opening a large and complete stock of Foreign Dry Goods comprising a greater variety than is usually kept in a country store. Among the articles they keep may be enumerated the following:

DRY GOODS, Colored Delaines, Alpacas, Merrimac and Spragues prints, Bombazines, Sheeting, Shirting, Irish Linen, &c.

LADIES DRESS GOODS in great variety, Veils, Gloves, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Hose, Cuffs, &c.

CLOTHS—A variety of spring and summer cloths, Broadcloths, Cassimers of different styles, Satinets, &c.

CLOTHING—Mens and boys spring and summer styles of Coats, Pants and Vests.

BOOTS, Shoes; Hats and Caps.

GROCERIES—Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Spices, &c.

HARDWARE, &c.—Pocket knives, table spoons and table knives and forkes, razors, scythes, axes, nails, glass, plough points, &c., &c., &c.

FISH—Mackeral, Herring, Cod fish.

All of which were bought at nett cash prices, and which we will sell on the same terms at a small advance.

All kinds of grain and country produce bought or exchanged for goods, for which the highest market prices will be paid.

LOWERY, EICHELBERGER & CO.
Hopewell, April 29, 1864.

COSTAR'S
VERMIN EXTERMINATORS.

For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs, Woolens, &c., Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

Put up in 25 cent and $1.00 Boxes, Bottles, and Flasks, $3.00 and $5.00 sizes for Hotels, Public Institutions, &c.

"Only infallible remedies known,"
"Free from Poisons,"
"Not dangerous to the human family,"
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

☞Sold wholesale in all large cities.
☞Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.
☞!!! Beware !!! of all worthless imitations.
☞See that "Costar's" name is on each Box, Bottle, and Flask, before you buy.
☞Address HENRY COSTAR.
☞Principal Depot, 482 Broadway, New York.
☞Sold by all wholesale and retail Druggists in Bedford, Pa.
mar, 4. 1864—8 mo.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
BEDFORD, PA.
S. S. DIEHL, & WILLIAM DIBERT

RESPECTFULLY announce to their friends in Bedford county, and to the public generally, that they have leased for a term of years, the large and convenient brick Hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the **"WASHINGTON HOTEL"** and lately kept by Mrs. S. Filler.

This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS," and persons attending Court will find the house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House daily (Sunday excepted) at 6½ o'clock A. M. and 2 oclock. P. M. to connect with the trains going East from Mount Dallas and Bloody Run.—A coach will also leave tri-weekly. (Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays) for Somerset. The travelling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with them.
Bedford, jan. 22, 1864—tf.

O Yes! O Yes!!

I take this method of informing the public that I have taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, and will attend whenever desired on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

Peasons wishing his services of the auctioneer will please call upon the undersigned before advertising.
Apply to JOHN ALSIP,
Bedford, Pa.
jan. 9 1863—tf.

Osborn's Prepared Java Coffee.

MAKES the most delicious and economical beverage in use. Nervous persons and dyspeptics can use this excellent coffee without the injurious effects experienced by using other coffee. In store and for sale by
G. R. & W. OSTER.
March 18, 1864—tf.

O Yes! O Yes!

The undersigned having taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, is now ready to CRY SALES on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. It will be recollected that no one is legally entitled to act as a cryer of Sales, unless he procures a license.
Address, LEVI AGNEW,
apr. 8, 1864—tf. *Bedford, Pa.*

GREAT BARGAINS
AT THE
EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

SHUCK BROTHERS

ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID STOCK OF

FANCY DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BARRGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.

SILKS AND CLOTH MANTILLAS,

SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,
MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,
A HAND-SOME LOT OF
LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,

BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBON,

Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety,
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see heir new stock and a continuance of public patronage.
Bedford, April, 1864.

THE LOST FOUND.

EVERY THING IS NOW

LOST IN HIGH PRICES.

BUT if you wish to find them again, at OLD PRICES, call at

Mrs E. V. Mowry's,

who has just returned from Philadelphia, with the

LARGEST AND BEST SELECTION OF MILLINERY GOODS

ever brought to Bedford, which she will sell at old prices or cheaper. Her stock consists of a general assortment of FASHIONABLE SILK, STRAW, CACTUS,

LEGHORN AND CRAPE BONNETS,

INFANTS CAPS & HOODS, SHAKERS,

A LARGE ASSORTMEFT OF LADIES'

MISSES AND CHILDRENS HATS OF THE VERY BEST STYLES OF ALL COLORS.

A Beautiful assortment of Plaids, Ribbons, the latest styles Flounces, Ruches, Ladies dress caps, Corsets, Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts,, Head Nets, Dress Trimmings, Zephyrs Shetland Wool, &c.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GRENADINE VEILS OF ALL COLORS; ALSO LADIES LINEN COLLARS AND POCKET-HANDKER-CHIEFS, &C &C.

Do not purchase elsewhere until you call and examine the above stock of goods, as you will certainly find it to your own interest.
apr. '8 1864—d.

BEDFORD RAILROAD!
FALL & WINTER ARRANGEMENT!

FARQUHAR'S TRAIN HAS ARRIVED WITH A very large and well selected stock of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

to suit the season.

Ladies come and examine our stock of Dress Goods and Fancy Articles. Some beautiful Balmorals, Woolen Hoods and Head Dresses. Latest style of

SHAWLS, CLOAK CLOTH VERY CHEAP,

Over 500 Pairs of Shoes and Boots, consisting of Ladies' and Misses, Mens and Boys' Shoes and Boots of every style and variety, and as low in price as can be had in town.

A large assortment of Men's wear, Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Jeans and

Ready Made Clothing of all kinds.

No better or cheaper place to buy clothing. Hats and Caps in abundance.

Coffee, Sugar, Teas, Syrups, Molasses, Tobacco, Cigars, and a great variety of notions. Remember "Cheap Corner for Cheap Goods. Examine our stock first.

J. B. FARQUHAR,
Cheap Corner, Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.
apr. 8, 1864.—tf.

NEW FIRM!
The Rebellion Played Out!
PEACE ABOUT TO BE DECLARED!

E. M. FISHER, LITTLE JOHN C. AND WILLIAM F.

HAVE removed their new FANCY AND DRY GOOD STORE, to two doors south of the Post Office, into the room formerly occupied by Wm. Shafer, Esq., where they keep constantly on hand a very large assortment of

MUSLINS, CALICOES, GINGHAMS, &C.,

and pay especial attention to the sale of Needlework, Ladies' Collars, Cuffs, and Undersleeves, Linen and Silk Pocket-handker-chiefs, Ladies' Hose, Mitts and Gloves, Gentlemen's Hose, White Goods. Spool Thread, Ladies' Head Dresses, and Veils, Fancy Soaps, Hoop Skirts,

JEWELRY, SHIRT FRONTS, &C.

all of which will be sold very low for cash.

The public are respectfully invited to call and see our stock before buying elsewhere.
Bedford, apr. 15, 1864—tf.

Iron City College.

Hon. Wilson M'Candless, Judge U. S. Circuit Court, President.

PITTSBURG, PA., Corner. Penn and St. Clair streets.

THE LARGEST CHEAPEST AND BEST

$35.00

Pays for a full Commercial Course.

☞No extra charges for Maufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-keeping. Ministers' sons' at half price. Students enter and review at any time.

This Institution is conducted by experienced Teachers and practical Accountants, who prepare young men for active business at the least expense and shortest notice, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. Diplomas granted for merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this college, by business men.

Prof. A. Cowley, the best Penman of the Union, who holds the largest number of 1st Premiums, and over all competitors, teachers Rapid Business Writing.

Circulars containing full information sent free on application to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH,
Pittsburg, Pa.
july 3, 1863—zz.

S. & W. SHUCK.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

STAPLE DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, A GREAT VARIETY OF SHOES for Ladies. Children, Men and Boys Shoes and Boots.—HATS AND CAPS. All descriptions of LEATHER.

500 CORDS OF TAN BARK WANTED.
apr. 8, 1864—tf.

NOTICE.

The undersigned acknowledge that they did Jonathan Reighard wrong in giviug credence to the report of his having taken corn from George Dibert, and disavow any intention of charging him with stealing.

J. W. LINGENFELTER, FREDERICK KOONTZ,
Witness. JACOB FETTER.
April 22, 1864—c.

ICE CREAM
And the Philosophy of its Manufacture.

A small treatise, with valuable recipes on this subject, will be sent FREE, by mail, to persons who will send their address to

E. KETCHAM & CO.,
289 PEARL ST., NEW YORK.
April 29, 1864.

HEMBOLD'S
Genuine Preparations.

COMPOUND EXTRACT
OF BUCHU.

Compound Fluid Extract Buchu, a positive and Specific remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings.

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous despositions, and all unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflamation.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

For Weakness arising from Excesses, habits of dissipation, Early Indiscretion of Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:—

Indisposition to exertion, Loss of power, Loss of memory, Difficulty of breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of disease, Wakefuiness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the back, Universal lassitude of the Muscular system Hot hands, Flushing of the body, Dryness of the skin, Eruptions of the face, Pallid countenance.

There symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes; soon follows impotency, fatuity epileptic fits, in one of which the patient may expire.—Who will say they are not frequently followed by those direful diseases, insanity and consumption. Many are aware of the cause of their suffering but none will confess the records of the insane assylums. And melancholy deaths by Consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion. The constitution once affected with organic Weakness requires the aid of Medicine to Strengthen and Invigorate the system, which Hembold's extract buchu invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

Females, Females, Females.—In many affections peculiar to females the extract buchu is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Cholosis or Retention, irregularity, painfulness or suppression of customary evacuations, ulcerated or schirrhous state of the uterus, leuchorthœa or whites, sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex whether arising from indiscretioe, habit of dissipation, or in the decline or change of life.

TAKE NO MORE BALSAM OR MURCURY,

Take no more Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant and dangerous medicine. Hembold's extract buchu and improved rose wash, cures secret diseases in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing strictures of the Uretha, allaying pain and inflamation, so frequent in the class of diseases, and expelling all poisonous diseased and wornout matter.

Use Hembold's Extract Buchu for all affections and diseases of the Urinary organs, wh